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ALGERIA... 6.00 Dn. Arg. ... 1.15 Pab. Oman... 1.000 Pab. ... ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Ideas Offered On Arms

Americans Seek Sensors in Space, But Soviets Frown

By R. Jeffrey Smith

WASHINGTON — The United States tentatively advanced two proposals on the contentious issue of space weapons during the visit to Washington this week of the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze. U.S. officials said...

Michigan Primary: Dukakis vs. Jackson

Divergent Campaigns Converging To Squeeze Out the Competition

By David S. Broder and Paul Taylor

DETROIT — Two campaigns with startlingly different bases and assumptions are being conducted at once for the Democratic presidential nomination.

NEWS ANALYSIS based on his fund-raising clout and his lengthening list of endorsements from prominent party and public officials.



PANAMA STRIKE CONTINUES — As food shops remained closed nationwide during a strike in Panama, Vilka Rivas, center, reacted with anguish when told there was no more milk at a church food distribution center in San Miguelito. Meanwhile, as the country's cash shortage worsened, payday was delayed for the National Defense Forces. Page 4.

Troops Patrol in Armenia

Show of Force Considered Likely To Prevent Rally

By Gary Lee

MOSCOW — A heavy Soviet Army presence in the streets of Yerevan has raised tensions in the Armenian capital and made a planned demonstration there unlikely this weekend, Armenian activists said Friday.

N.Y. Stocks Plunge for 2d Day in a Row

Analysts said investors were still wary of stocks. They said Thursday's selloff had dealt a significant blow to the tenuous confidence that had been building up in the market's rally since late last year.

NEW YORK — Stock prices in New York plunged Friday, with the Dow Jones industrial average falling more than 40 points for the second straight day.

E.I. du Pont Acts on Ozone

findings about the extent of global ozone depletion had convinced the company that an international treaty calling for 50 percent cuts in CFC production over the next decade was not strict enough to prevent serious damage.

E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the world's leading producer of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, has announced that it will phase out production of the chemicals to meet the damage to Earth's protective layer of atmospheric ozone.

MOSCOW has insisted, and now Washington is insisting as well, that a resolution of the space defense dispute is necessary if the two nations are to slash their long-range nuclear weapons by up to 50 percent in a treaty now being negotiated.

Klosk Guilty Plea In N.Y. Killing

NEW YORK (AP) — Robert Chambers, 19, pleaded guilty Friday to first-degree manslaughter in the slaying of Jennifer Levin in Central Park in the summer of 1986.

The plea came as the jury was in its ninth day of deliberations after an attention-getting eight-week trial on the more serious charge of second-degree murder. The defense asserted that Miss Levin, 18, died in an accident during rough sex.



Robert Jeffrey, who founded his own ballet company and built it into a leading troupe, is dead. Page 5.

U.S. Warns On Israeli Air Strikes

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan warned Israel on Friday against a pre-emptive strike against Chinese-built, strategic missiles bought by Saudi Arabia.

"Naturally we would be totally opposed to any such thing and hope that they're not considering any such action," he told reporters at the start of a meeting with President Joaquin Balaguer of the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Reagan made the comment in response to a question about reports that Israel might be considering air strikes against the missiles.

U.S. intelligence agencies say Israel has been conducting unusually intensive low-level bombing practice runs, according to a report in The Washington Post. There was speculation that the maneuvers might foreshadow a pre-emptive strike on the CSS-2 class missiles the Saudis have purchased. The missiles are said to have a range capable of reaching Israel or Iran.

But the practice runs might have nothing to do with the missiles and be connected instead with pinpoint raids on Palestinian targets in Lebanon over the past few days, the report said.

U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, said Washington was concerned that the introduction of such weapons into the Middle East might have a destabilizing effect.



STORMY STREETS IN SEOUL — A student about to lob a missile at the police Friday during demonstrations against the government and former President Chun Doo Hwan's brother, who is being investigated on corruption charges. Page 6.

Japanese Have a Way (Out) With Words

By Clyde Haberman

TOKYO — Nearly two decades later, the words of Eisaku Sato still glisten in the annals of Japanese verbal buffoonery.

General News France released from prison a suspect linked to a series of bombings in Paris. Page 2.

Business/Finance Parmod-Riscard rejected Coke's offer to buy back distribution rights for Coke's brands in France. Page 9.

Table with financial data: Dow Jones, The Dollar, etc.

Summer Time in Europe

PARIS — Clocks will be moved forward an hour to summer time early Sunday morning throughout Europe.

AIDS Education Called Surprisingly Ineffective

By Allan Parachini

LOS ANGELES — Evidence from behavior studies of teen-agers in San Francisco and homosexual men in Massachusetts have AIDS experts worried that educational programs to prevent the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome may be falling far short of their goal.

A Harvard Medical School expert warned in a special issue of the American Journal of Public Health, published Friday, that "education will not control the AIDS epidemic."

See AIDS, Page 4

See WORDS, Page 4

Giscard, in Best-Selling Book, Recounts Life at Summit of Power

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — The words of the best-selling author sounded like those of a tormented poet or an introspective novelist. "There are sentences that it took me three days to write," he confided. "My criterion was not, 'Should I say it or not?' But rather, 'Did I feel it?'"

Sitting at the table in the fine mansion not far from the Bois de Boulogne here was not some latter-day Rimbaud or Proust but Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the patrician former president of France. In this strenuous political season — the next president will be chosen in six weeks — Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has joined a growing pack of politicians, pundits and pollsters in writing a book.

It is an astonishing work, and it has succeeded in getting Mr. Giscard d'Estaing back into the news, which many believe was its purpose. It is the first of two volumes of his memoirs of seven years as head of state, but instead of recounting presidential triumph and wisdom he chronicles the physical and emotional frailties of those at the summit.

"I was struck," explained the author, erect in his chair and speaking in magisterial cadences, "that in this century, which is a period of intense communication, there is so little mutual knowledge between those who govern and those who are governed."

"At least in my country," he continued, "there is the idea that those who govern belong to another race. And so I thought it would be interesting to describe what was the reality of things."

The book, "Power and Life," opens with an arresting anecdote.

In the midst of the Place de la Bastille on July 14, 1974, weeks after his inauguration, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was seized with vertigo, a weakness in the legs and an inability to breathe. He doubted whether he would be able to walk across the square to the reviewing stand. Only by forcing himself to breathe did he re-establish his equilibrium.

Sickness and death haunt the pages of "Power and Life." Mr. Giscard d'Estaing recounts how Leonid I. Brezhnev gave him clinical details about his ailments. In 1979, the

Soviet leader said bluntly: "I want to tell you that I am very sick." And in one of the most moving passages in the book, the author tells how in 1980 Helmut Schmidt, then the chancellor of West Germany, lost consciousness on a couch in the Elysee Palace during a French-German summit meeting.

"I look at Helmut without daring to stare," writes the president. "He does not move. The only sign of life is a light breathing. Night had fallen. One discerns on the Champs-Élysées the headlights of the cars starting up when the stoplights turn green and, lit from the inside, the cupola of the Grand Palais."

"I think there is something Shakespearean in this vigil. Rather than two heads of state, I think of two friends. The ordeal of one, or rather an accident, closes them in a sphere of solitude. What would opinion, the great mass of people, think if they discovered us thus, Helmut on the couch and me, frozen and useless, watching over him without being able to help?"

"Power and Life," which has risen to the top of the nonfiction best-seller list, has other

unconventional glimpses into the private spheres of government. It tells how in 1980, Mr. Schmidt revealed to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that his father was Jewish, a confidence shared four years before the information became public.

The French president agonizes over applying the death sentence; he warns Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran that the Iranian sovereign is fomenting revolution; he becomes privy to a plot to overthrow Colonel Muammar Gadhafi of Libya.

And in a passage that already has become celebrated in Parisian salons, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing confesses that, chatting once in Corsica with Alice Samier-Seit, the minister for universities, he found himself wondering whether she made love "with the same vehemence" hinted at by the movements of her muscular, tanned body.

While saluting his literary accomplishment, a number of politicians and journalists say privately that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also has deftly managed to retouch and humanize his once haughty image.

They add that if he has not written the classic memoirs of the retired statesman, it may be because, at 62, he still entertains political ambitions.

Two men who served him as prime minister, Jacques Chirac, who has the job again, and Raymond Barre, are battling for the votes of the conservative camp in the first round of the presidential election. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has scrupulously avoided endorsing either one in the April 24 preliminary contest.

On the campaign trail, Mr. Chirac has threatened confrontation between a rightist parliamentary majority and President François Mitterrand if the Socialist wins the May 8 runoff election. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing dismissed this idea, stating that the next president will find a majority in parliament.

The last two years have seen a period of "cohabitation," or power sharing, between a Socialist president and a Gaullist prime minister. The next phase, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, will be one of "coproduction" by shifting majorities in the National Assembly as crucial issues are tackled.

Is there a political future for the newly Mr. Giscard d'Estaing if Mr. Mitterrand, who defeated him in 1981, is re-elected? As his minister? At the head of the Constitutional Council, France's highest legal body? As a French candidate for the not-yet-created post of president of the European Commission?

This is just the kind of question that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would prefer not to ask and that leads him, in a conversation on a sunny morning, to steer the discussion back to his book.

But it is an open secret in Parisian political circles that Mr. Mitterrand's aides at the Elysee Palace have been in contact with the former president.

Whatever the future, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has shown with "Power and Life" that he more than an aloof technocrat. Belatedly, he has joined the presidential ranks of De Gaulle, Georges Pompidou and Mr. Mitterrand as an acclaimed writer. The book has endowed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing with the aura of a sensitive cultural hero. In France, this can be one of the keys to political success.

Shamir Warns U.S. On Meeting Arabs

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir sharply objected Friday to Secretary of State George P. Shultz's plan to meet with two Palestinian-Americans as part of his Middle East peace effort.

Mr. Shamir's objection to the planned meeting with two academics, Edward Said and Ibrahim Abu Lughod, was given to the American ambassador here, Thomas R. Pickering.

Mr. Shamir told the ambassador that he viewed the meeting "with grave and serious concern because the United States guaranteed in 1975 it would not meet PLO members, barring certain conditions, which have not been met," Mr. Shamir's spokesman, Avi Pazner, said.

The prime minister's objections came as the Israeli Army shot and killed two more Palestinian protesters while the authorities continued a massive campaign of thousands of arrests and detentions in hopes of breaking the protest, now in its fourth month.

Both Mr. Said, who teaches at Columbia University in New York, Mr. Abu Lughod, who teaches at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, are members of the Palestine National Council, or PNC, which Palestinians consider their "parliament in exile."

The council functions as a kind of umbrella governing body setting

broad policy for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

But some members, such as Mr. Said and Mr. Abu Lughod, are not members of the various guerrilla groups but "unaffiliated Palestinians."

Thus, U.S. officials argue, they are not technically members of the PLO and do not fall under an agreement with Israel made by Henry A. Kissinger when he was secretary of state. The agreement prohibited meetings with the PLO unless it recognized Israel's right to exist by accepting UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Palestinians object to the wording of the resolutions because it treats them as refugees rather than a nation.

"Mr. Shamir certainly considers membership in the PNC as equivalent to membership in the PLO," Mr. Pazner said.

Mr. Shultz had sought unsuccessfully to meet with Palestinian moderates from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, during his visit to promote his latest peace effort last month.

But the Palestinians boycotted Mr. Shultz in accordance with a call from the PLO and the clandestine National Unified Leadership, which is said to direct the protests.

But leading Palestinians had put out feelers suggesting that Mr. Shultz set up a meeting with Palestinians living outside the occupied territories who would have the approval of the PLO.

In the Israeli crackdown, soldiers killed two young Palestinians — identified as Walid al-Fattah, 18, and Khalid al-Maraqtan, 20 — in the West Bank village of Tarqumiya, near Hebron.

Reports from Palestinians indicated that a large body of troops went into the village in an apparent effort to make arrests and were met with stone-throwing resistance.

Demonstrators in Hebron pelted troops with rocks from the roof of a mosque. Soldiers broke into the mosque to reach the roof and arrested some 50 persons. Alia Hospital in Hebron reported that it had treated 26 persons for gunshot wounds from clashes in an area near the city.

Soldiers also broke into the hospital itself, arresting about 30 more persons and beating a doctor, hospital workers said.



An Israeli soldier raising his club Friday in the face of Arab demonstrators holding Palestinian flags in the West Bank village of Abu Dis. The protest was dispersed, and the soldier did not strike anyone.

France Frees A Suspect in Bombings

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — The release from detention Friday of a man suspected of organizing a terrorist bombing campaign in Paris that killed 13 persons and wounded more than 200 raised the prospect that the French government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has negotiated a deal with Iran to secure the release of three remaining French hostages held in Lebanon by pro-Iranian terrorists.

Mohammed Moudjahid, suspected by the French police of being the chief ideologist of a group called the Solidarity Committee for Arab Political Prisoners in the Middle East, was released after a year of detention. Police sources said charges against him would stand, but that there was not enough evidence for a trial.

The suspicion that Mr. Moudjahid, a Lebanese-born French citizen and a Moslem fundamentalist, was released as part of a terrorists-for-hostages exchange was enhanced by the Iranian parliamentarianism who linked the hostages' fate to the French presidential election, which begins next month. Mr. Chirac is the Gaullist candidate and faces another conservative, Raymond Barre, and President François Mitterrand, a Socialist.

"In France, President Mitterrand's faction is trying to prevent supporters of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac from obtaining the liberation of the hostages and of holding a winning card," Mr. Raiszajani was quoted by the official Islamic Republic News Agency as saying Thursday.

In addition, the Lebanese weekly Ash Shura, which broke the news in 1986 of U.S.-Iranian arms-for-hostages transactions, quoted diplomatic sources as saying that "a deal between France and Iran" was under way "for the benefit" of Mr. Chirac.

In November, two French hostages were released by their pro-Iranian captors in Beirut after an Iranian Embassy employee believed to be an accomplice in the Paris bombings was allowed to leave France after a perfunctory questioning session.

The three remaining French hostages are Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine, both diplomats seized in March 1985, and a journalist, Jean-Paul Kauffmann, kidnapped in April of the same year.

The renewed charges of secret dealings with Iran prompted Justice Minister Alain Chalmadon to state that Mr. Moudjahid's release was "in no way" tied to the eventual liberation of hostages in Lebanon. Another senior official of the Chirac administration, Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, said he would have "absolutely no comment" on the developments.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Retrieves Iranian Launch in Gulf

OFF THE COAST OF OMAN (AP) — A U.S. Navy frigate has fou and retrieved an armed power launch apparently abandoned by Iran, the Strait of Hormuz.

The craft, with a twin-barrel 25mm anti-aircraft gun mounted on bow and protected by canvas, was brought alongside the U.S. frigate Reuben James in a three-hour operation on Thursday. Lines were attached, and the Iranian craft was tied to the frigate's stern for tow.

The find could advance U.S. knowledge of how Iran operates in the Gulf, U.S. Navy officials said. "I'm not sure what all this is going to do in the way of intelligence," said Commander John J. Kieley 30, skipper of the Reuben James. "But I think it will go a long way in helping us understand the kind of thing that goes on out here."

Cease-Fire Holding Up in Nicaragua

MANAGUA (AP) — A cease-fire between the Sandinistas and Nicaraguan rebels held Friday and the army pulled out of jungle war zones across the country to avoid clashes that would imperil a new peace accord.

Radio Liberación, the contra rebels' radio station, has reported combat since Monday, the first day of cease-fire talks between the government and the contras at the border town of Sapoa. At the same time, an international verification commission was in the second day an inspection of the border with Honduras. The group was asked by the Sandinist government to prove that its troops were not across the border.

As part of their agreement, contra and Sandinist leaders extended their informal cease-fire to April 1, when a 60-day truce takes effect and it will begin meeting in Managua to seek a permanent peace.

Train-Bus Crash in Spain Kills 15

LERIDA, Spain (Reuters) — A train smashed into a school bus crossing in the Catalonia region of northeast Spain on Friday, killing persons, including 12 children, a local official said. Seventeen persons were injured.

The bus was taking a group of children, all under age 6, from a nursery school in the town of Lerida on an outing to see a farm. The accident occurred at an unattended crossing without barriers. The bus had left the main road and was driving along a dirt track leading to the farm when it negotiated the crossing.

A spokesman in Madrid for the Spanish state railway said an electric train, traveling between Zaragoza and Barcelona, was going at high speed along a straight stretch of track when the accident occurred.

Bonn Reveals Arrest of Spy Suspect

BONN (Reuters) — A number of persons suspected of spying in Bonn (arrested in raids over the past few days in border areas, a West German security source said Friday.

He was commenting on a report in the daily newspaper Die Welt which linked one arrest with suspected joint Syrian-East German missions along its border with France and the Benelux countries. The paper said these were being investigated.

Die Welt said the suspected espionage connection was behind the arrest this week of an Iranian-born doctor in Aachen, a city on the Belgian border. The paper said there was "possible cooperation between Eastern secret services and the Syrian intelligence agency along West Germany's border with France and Benelux."

N.Y. Health Inspectors Are Arrested

NEW YORK (NYT) — Twenty-eight current and former New York City health inspectors and supervisors have been charged with extorting hundreds of thousands of dollars from restaurants by threatening to do them or cite them for sanitation violations. All 22 of the current department employees were suspended without pay.

More than 300 restaurants made payoffs ranging from \$50 to \$1,400, a scheme by Health Department employees that the authorities as dated to the early 1980s. The head of the FBI in the city, James M. Fitz said Thursday that the payoffs doubled the incomes of most inspectors. He said one team of two inspectors obtained \$3,000 in a single day payoffs from six restaurants.

Andrew J. Maloney, U.S. attorney in Brooklyn, said the evidence suggested that the inspectors, rather than overlooking unsanitary conditions, threatened to falsely cite the restaurants.

Gunman Disrupts Bombay Airport

NEW DELHI (Combined Dispatches) — An Arabo-speaking gunman shot and wounded the pilot of an Italian jetliner Friday on Bombay's international airport, then hurled grenades at policemen who eventually overpowered him.

The motive for the attack was unclear. Law enforcement authorities announced a ban on visitors to the international terminal and tightened security for the airport and for Alitalia, the Italian state airline.

Police sources, who asked not to be identified, said the suspect was believed to be a member of the Abu Nidal Palestinian guerrilla group. They said he apparently had intended to attack a French jetliner, a spokesman for the Italian Embassy in New Delhi described the incident as a "terrorist attack." (NYT, A)

Toll Rises to 28 in China Train Crash

BEIJING (AP) — Chinese officials said Friday that the death toll had risen to 28, including 27 Japanese high school students and one Chinese man, in a train accident Thursday outside Shanghai. They said 18 persons were injured. China's official media had said Thursday that the death toll was 12.

It was China's fourth fatal train collision this year and brought the total death toll to 169. Chinese officials reportedly last month to the collision, by demanding greater attention to safety. China's railway minister was forced to resign to take responsibility for three fatal train accidents in January.

TRAVEL UPDATE

British Court Blocks Ferry Union

LONDON (Reuters) — The High Court on Friday blocked moves by the British seamen's union to widen a seven-week strike that has caused huge delays to ferry services across the English Channel.

The court also granted P&O European Ferries, the ferry operator, a delayed order to seize the assets of the National Union of Seamen after announced plans to poll its 21,000 members on whether to hold a national strike. The union has 28 days to request a discharge of the order.

The strike by about 2,300 P&O seamen in Dover has caused cancellation of some 200 Easter weekend sailings to Calais, Boulogne and Zeebrugge, potentially affecting more than 100,000 tourists. P&O said the union is violating an injunction against such a national union vote.

Doctors are inoculating all 150,000 people of Aswan, Egypt, after three Sudanese visitors were found to have meningitis, a bacterial disease involving inflammation of the spinal cord membrane, local government officials said Friday.

Cyprus Airways, the island's national carrier, canceled all flights Friday when cabin crews went on strike over a ban on overtime pay.

Air France has announced new flights from French cities to European destinations beginning next week. They include new services from Paris to Barcelona and Lisbon; Lyon to Barcelona, Munich and Istanbul; Marseille to Munich, Tel Aviv and Zurich; Nantes to Düsseldorf; Milan; Nice to Barcelona, Frankfurt, Istanbul and Stockholm; and Bourg to Madrid; Toulouse to Lisbon.

Mitterrand Expresses a Willingness To Keep Sharing Power With Right

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President François Mitterrand, favored to win re-election in May, said Friday that he would be willing to share power with a prime minister from outside the ranks of his Socialist Party.

Outlining his electoral platform in a two-hour radio appearance, "Candidate Mitterrand," as the interviewer described the head of state, positioned himself to capture center-right votes as well as leftist support in the elections.

But while describing himself as the candidate best equipped to lead France to the top of a commercially united Europe in 1992, he also reasserted his Socialist political views.

He advocated, for example, a return to the wealth tax that was levied by the Socialists, who governed France from 1981 to 1986, and then repealed by the current conservative government.

On foreign affairs, he said that he intended to make disarmament a campaign issue. He said that the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, had created new opportunities in this area, and he renewed his criticism of President Ronald Reagan's plan for space-based defenses and of plans to modernize the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's tactical nuclear arms.

He implied that leaders in the conservative government had defended both these programs instead of pursuing arms-control opportunities that offered economic savings and improved stability.

Mr. Mitterrand, going further than any previous French leader in advocating disarmament, sounded ready to challenge the prevailing unanimity among French politicians in support of growing French military strength. But he pointedly defended French nuclear forces.

In another gesture to reassure French conservatives, Mr. Mitterrand said that he would be ready to continue with "cohabitation," a power-sharing system that has prevailed in France since the 1986.

If re-elected, Mr. Mitterrand said, he would first name someone who "shares my orientation and has supported me" to form a government.

If his first choice could not form a government accepted by the present National Assembly, where the conservatives have a narrow majority, Mr. Mitterrand said, he would then call parliamentary elections. If the new parliament was conservative, Mr. Mitterrand said that he would again act as he did in 1986, appointing a conservative prime minister who would "govern while I preside."

Priestly Celibacy Stressed by Pope

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II stressed Friday the importance of priestly celibacy and urged the clergy to respect the dignity of women.

In an annual letter to priests marking Holy Thursday next week, the pope said priests make themselves "eunuchs for the sake of the kingdom of heaven," adding that "we renounce fatherhood according to the flesh" in order that there may grow and develop in us fatherhood "according to the spirit."



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CHURCH SERVICES

CENTER OF COPENHAGEN
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking, Sun. 9:00, Bogensegade 7, (Bus 3,5,7,16), Dr. R.L. Robinson, Min. Tel. (01) 173726.

STOCKHOLM
IMMANUEL CHURCH, Klingensjö & Birger Jarl. Friendly christian fellowship. English, Swedish, Korean 11:00, Tel. (08) 151225 & 309802.

HOLLAND
TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:45, Worship 11:00, nursery, warm fellowship. Meals at Wassenaars Cultural Center, Kalkstraat 75 in Wassenaar. Tel. 07151 - 7802A.

HAMBURG
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at Ev. Freikirchliche Gemeinde Christuskirche, Sutter Str. 18, Hamburg-Altona. Bible Study 1 p.m., 4, Worship 2 p.m. Tel. (0) 4101-907933.

PARIS GERMANY
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Enfants, Rue-Helminck, English speaking, evangelical, all denominations. S.S. 9:45, Worship 10:45. Other activities. Call Dr. R.C. Thomas, Pastor. 47.491.15.29/47.51.29.63.

PARIS
THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal-Anglican), Mon-Fri. 12 noon Holy Eucharist Sun. 9 & 11 p.m. Holy Eucharist. 23 Ave. George V, Paris 8. Tel. 47 20 17 92.

UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALISTS worship March 20, April 10, May 8, 11:30 a.m., 1 rue de Croixbleu, Paris 14. Tel. 43 00 96 01, 42 78 82 38.

ZURICH
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH, English speaking, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 22. Tel. (01) 69 55 25. - Charles H. Jester, Pastor.

GENEVA
INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP OF GENEVA, English speaking Sunday service 12:00 noon at Chapelle des Bâts, 3 rue Arnet, Rev. Greg Fitch, P.O. Box 2447, CH-1211 Geneva 2. (022) 32 08 67.

CHURCH OF THE LIVING SAVIOUR, Geneva's International Pentecostal church, 20 Ave. Ernest-Riedel. Enjoy a warm atmosphere of joyful, spirited worship in English. 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tel. 440707 or 988300.

Bush
Nominations

lets to
of (12)

DUAN

Dining Out

Dole Views Bush As Party Nominee

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator J. Dole, edging close to a formal withdrawal from the Republican presidential race, acknowledged Friday that it is a "foregone conclusion" that Vice President George Bush will be the Republican Party nominee.

Mr. Dole said after a speech to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that "probably next week" he will have more to say about his campaign plans, suggesting that he could pull out of the race before the Wisconsin primary on April 5.

"I can read the numbers and I probably know what's happening," Mr. Dole said.

"I think it's probably pretty much a foregone conclusion what's happening on the Republican side," he said. "But I still have some things to say."

In effect pledging his support for

Mr. Bush in the fall campaign, Mr. Dole, the Senate Republican leader, also said he intended to provide "constructive leadership, keeping the White House Republican."

"We need to keep a Republican in the White House," he said. "That's where I'm coming from. And if it can't be me, it will be George Bush."

Since Mr. Bush's near-sweep of the "Super Tuesday" contests on March 8, Mr. Dole has made clear that he has a "realistic" assessment of his chances for the nomination. His remarks Friday, however, were the closest he has come to a formal concession of defeat.

Mr. Dole has been without a victory since those on Feb. 23 in Minnesota and South Dakota.

After finishing first in the Iowa caucuses Feb. 8, Mr. Dole lost a series of Republican contests to Mr. Bush, starting with the New Hampshire primary Feb. 16.



IT HURTS ME MORE THAN IT HURTS YOU — Doug Dahman seems to suffer more than his daughter, Mary, who received an inoculation at the health department in Beloit, Wisconsin.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Anti-Frivolity Law May Have Backfired

Frivolous lawsuits supposedly are discouraged by Rule 11 of the U.S. Federal Code of Civil Procedure, as strengthened in 1983 at the behest of former Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. Since then, attorneys have been penalized for spurious assertions, such as the softball-playing lawyer's contention that his freedom of speech was violated when he was kicked off a baseball diamond reserved for hardball games.

Some authorities say Rule 11 has made lawyers more careful. But David Margolick writes in *The New York Times*, "In some ways the new rule, designed to purge the courts of far-fetched or redundant legislation," has boomeranged.

Chief Judge Jack B. Weinstein of U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, New York, says that by encouraging lawyers to challenge each other's seriousness, the rule poisons relations between them and discourages settlements.

"Perhaps more disturbingly," Mr. Margolick writes, "instead of seeking sanctions only in cases of truly egregious conduct, many defendants seek Rule 11 penalties almost reflexively. They do not cost a dime."

Professor Georgine Vairo of the Fordham University law school in New York says a proposal that only judges be allowed to invoke Rule 11 probably would not work because it "would be used aggressively by some judges and by others not at all." She says an alternative proposal might work better: requiring a judge's authorization to invoke Rule 11.

Short Takes

An airplane propeller snagged 8-year-old DeAndrea Anwig's kite line and lofted her on a 100-foot (30-meter) ride at a height of 10 feet. Letting go as she was about to crash into a tree, she fell to the ground, suffering only bruises. "I wasn't thinking anything but how scared I was," said DeAndrea, who weighs 70 pounds (32 kilograms). The nylon kite line, rated for a 200-pound load, left a two-inch (five-centimeter) gouge in one of the twin-engine airplane's propellers. The plane landed safely. DeAndrea's kite was one of several being flown at a park near the Palo Alto, California, airport. Signs will be posted noting that kite flying within five miles (eight kilometers) of an airport is against the law.

A House Energy and Commerce subcommittee has asked the defense department why the U.S. military in West Germany uses some German-made cars and buses, saying this "undermines

the American automotive industry." An army spokesman said it makes "absolute sense" to use German vehicles because "they're cheaper to buy, cheaper to maintain, and better suited for German roads." The Federal Bureau of Investigation also has come under the subcommittee's scrutiny after buying five Toyota sedans. An FBI spokesman said they were needed during investigations to blend into the increasingly diverse traffic on American highways.

Parents say they would be willing to pay higher taxes — but not much higher — to give their children more education in the arts, according to Louis Harris, the poll-taker. Seventy percent of 1,501 respondents in a telephone survey said they would pay an extra \$10 in taxes for that purpose, and 56 percent would pay an extra \$25.

Shorter Takes: Big American families are getting scarcer. Only about 2 percent of families with children under 18 have five or more children at home, according to the Census Bureau. In 1960, the figure was 8 percent. The *New York Times* published a reader's report that a storefront agency on Main Street in Hackensack, New Jersey, that helps people prepare tax forms is named Many Happy Returns.

Arthur Higbee

Du Pont Acts to Cut Depletion of Ozone

By Cass Peterson and Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the world's leading producer of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, says it will total phase out production of the chemicals to prevent destruction of earth's protective ozone layer.

Industry officials said the decision puts the giant chemical company in a risky race against time that could affect hundreds of other manufacturers and, ultimately, the consumer, who enjoys the benefits of CFCs in everything from refrigerators and advanced electronics to fast-food trays.

According to company officials, alternatives for key uses of CFCs — primarily in refrigeration — are at least five years away. Du Pont is considered the leader in developing substitutes, but the company faces intense competition from chemical companies in other nations, including Japan.

world's supply. The chemicals, marketed as Freon and under other trade names, are used in refrigerators, air conditioners, as foam-blowing agents and, outside the United States and a few other nations, as propellants in aerosol products.

Three weeks ago, Du Pont's chairman, Richard E. Heckert, said the company did not intend to halt production of CFC products because "at the moment, scientific evidence does not point to the need for dramatic CFC emission reductions."

Officials said that the company's position changed abruptly last week when an international scientific team reported that stratospheric ozone levels had dropped by as much as 3 percent since 1969 in some densely populated areas of the United States and Europe, and by 5 percent or more in some areas of the Southern Hemisphere.

The decrease was more severe than scientists had expected, leading some to question the adequacy of the 31-nation pact.

"Stratospheric ozone shields Earth from the sun's most damaging ultraviolet rays, which can cause skin cancer,

Du Pont's decision to phase out production of CFCs was a reversal of its earlier position, it said Thursday that recent scientific findings about the extent of global ozone depletion had convinced the company that an international treaty calling for 50 percent cuts in CFC production over the next decade is not stringent enough to prevent serious damage to the ozone layer.

"Du Pont sets as its goal an orderly transition to the total phase-out of the most damaging CFC products," the company said in a statement delivered Thursday to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and several members of Congress. The company did not set a date for its phase-out.

However, Du Pont officials said the company hoped to have alternatives for refrigeration available within five years. The company's environmental manager, Joseph M. Reed, said it would take that long to test potential alternatives for toxicity and to build new production facilities. He said that reducing production by at least 95 percent by the year 2000 was a reasonable goal.

Du Pont invented CFCs and sells \$600 million worth of them annually, about one-fourth of the

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Panama's Military Goes Unpaid While Strike Continues

United Press International
PANAMA CITY — In a further sign that Panama's cash supply is nearly depleted by U.S. sanctions to force the removal of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, officials put off paying the 15,000-member National Defense Forces on Friday.

Stepping up pressure on the government, meanwhile, Noriega opponents carried their nationwide general strike into a fifth day and challenged the military leader to allow a protest march Monday.

In Washington, the Senate, voting unanimously, urged President Ronald Reagan to increase economic, political and diplomatic pressure against General Noriega and to give substantial economic aid to any democratic government that might succeed the general, The Associated Press reported.

The Senate approved a resolution, 92 to 0, declaring the unrest in Panama an "extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy and economy of the United States."

Police in Madrid Make a Record Cocaine Seizure

The Associated Press
MADRID — In the largest cocaine haul ever made in Europe, the police seized nearly 400 kilograms (880 pounds) of cocaine worth about \$45 million from a suburban warehouse and arrested 12 persons Friday.

The head of drug enforcement for Madrid, Florentino Gomez, said agents were still tallying the cocaine, which was hidden in prefabricated housing panels in the suburb of Fuenlabrada. He said the haul might exceed 400 kilograms.

Four Colombians, three Ecuadorians and a Spaniard were among those arrested. The others were not identified.

Mr. Gomez said the raid followed an eight-month investigation that ended with surveillance of a container shipped from Ecuador to Barcelona. He said the police believed the drugs might be linked to the Medellin cartel in Colombia, which the authorities say supplies 80 percent of the U.S. cocaine market.

Evidence Mounts Against Brother of Former Korean Leader

The Associated Press
SEOUL — Prosecutors said Friday there was growing evidence that the brother of former President Chun Doo Hwan had misappropriated millions of dollars.

Kang Won Il, a government prosecutor, said officials had seized secret ledgers showing how Chun Kyung Hwan and other top officials of the semi-official development movement known as Saemaul, or New Community, had diverted funds.

Prime Minister Lee Hyun Jae said that the government would guarantee a full investigation and that it was determined to uncover any government corruption.

President Roh Tae Woo, who took over from Mr. Chun on Feb. 25, promised before he was elected that his administration would end high-level corruption.

Mr. Roh has been trying to block Mr. Chun's attempts to retain power within the administration, and some top Chun supporters have been removed from the governing Democratic Justice Party.

Some observers say the government is pressing the Saemaul investigation to discredit the former president by exposing corruption among his relatives.

The investigation now centers on charges that the younger Mr. Chun embezzled \$3 million to invest in stocks, Mr. Kang said.

He said, "Considerable progress has been made in the prosecution investigation on Chun's alleged embezzlement and receiving of money through influence peddling."

A probe into the activities of the Saemaul movement has revealed widespread corruption, embezzlement and influence peddling. Officials believe huge sums of money, land and other property were embezzled.

The Saemaul movement was set up in 1971 to organize rural and urban development and modernization. It is a huge organization involved in activities ranging from constructing model communities to urban clean-up campaigns.

Officials said investigators had located bank accounts in the name of Chun Kyung Hwan's wife and other relatives in which large sums of money had been found.

About 200 Saemaul and government officials have been questioned about diverting funds, selling influence, extorting donations and other crimes, according to the prosecutor general's office.

Prosecutors are investigating charges that government officials were involved in corruption or helped to cover it up to protect President Chun and his family.

The younger Mr. Chun, who was named to head Saemaul while his brother was president, resigned in 1987 after being linked to gangsters. He recently tried to flee to Japan but returned Monday after questioning.

Former President Chun, who was not implicated in the probe, decided to cut short a tour of the United States and return to Korea, officials said. Mr. Chun, with President Ronald Reagan in Washington on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, at three universities about 1,300 students burned and firebombed a riot police. Some students urged the government to punish the younger Chun. The students also sang anti-government slogans.

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Panamanian police and soldiers would ordinarily have been paid Friday, but military officials said the salaries would be delayed until next week.

During a meeting Thursday with bankers, Manuel Solis Palma, whom General Noriega installed as president last month, said the government needed about \$19 million in cash to pay the defense forces and 125,000 nonmilitary workers.

The government accounts for 20 percent of the nation's work force. Two weeks ago most riot policemen and officers, who are responsible for dealing with anti-government violence, were paid in full while other defense force members were given part of their salary.

Last week, nonsecurity members also received only part of their salary, triggering widespread anti-government demonstrations, looting and the start of the general strike.

Leaders of the National Civic Crusade, the opposition coalition that organized the strike, called a protest march for Monday in Panama City. The Noriega regime has banned unauthorized public protests, but the coalition leaders appealed to the government to leave the marchers alone.

The strike, the second organized by the coalition, showed signs of fraying Thursday, although opposition leaders and diplomats said it remained 95 percent effective. Most large companies and factories remained closed but many small businesses opened.

The Civic Crusade vowed to continue the strike until General Noriega leaves office. But the general, who has been indicted by two U.S. grand juries on charges of drug trafficking and racketeering, continued to resist mounting economic and political pressures from the opposition and the United States.

Banking sources said the government stepped up efforts Thursday to cash millions of dollars in private checks it has held since banks were forced to close March 3.

The sources said the National Banking Commission ordered Panamanian and foreign-owned banks to cash checks drawn on private accounts and made out to the National Treasury.

VOTE: A Showdown in Michigan

(Continued from Page 1)
 nomination when the primary process ends June 7.

Since the campaigning reached states where Mr. Jackson has a black voter base supporting his small but increasing share of white voters, Mr. Dukakis has had his hands full.

Mr. Jackson fought Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Gore to a virtual standoff on "Super Tuesday," March 8, then finished ahead of Mr. Dukakis in Illinois. A Jackson win in Michigan, which some foresee, would make his candidacy appear even more formidable.

But even as Mr. Dukakis's campaign has appeared to falter since his plurality victories in Texas and Florida, the two largest "Super Tuesday" states, the governor has continued down the road to inevitable.

Part of it is Mr. Dukakis's fundraising clout. On Wednesday, Mr. Dukakis was dipping again into the seemingly bottomless pool of California political money, taking in \$400,000 from events in San Francisco and Beverly Hills.

The other part is the string of endorsements from popular leaders. On Monday, it was from Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr. of Michigan.

On Tuesday, it was the two top Democrats in Connecticut, which holds its primary next Tuesday. In 1984, Governor William O'Neill lined up for Walter F. Mondale and Senator Christopher J. Dodd with Gary Hart. This year, they both found their way to Mr. Dukakis.

On Wednesday, Mr. Dukakis pulled in Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey, whose name constantly appeared on lists of possible "saviors" in a brokered convention — or at least as a possible favorite.

Without saying so, the Dukakis camp is engaged in the classic bandwagon game — even without much help from voters. And it may be working.

Representative Marvin Leath of Texas, one of the most active Gopher backers in the House of Representatives, said, "Most of the national media are beginning to crown Mr. Dukakis and create the impression he's sure to win." Mr. Leath said he knew of "no wavering" among Gopher supporters in Congress, but added that the Dukakis endorsements "are bound to create the sentiment among some people that I better get on board."

One person who does not seem fazed by the development is Mr. Jackson. While Mr. Dukakis was reeling in the endorsements in the last few days, Mr. Jackson was pulling in voters — by the thousands.

In 10 rallies in as many Michigan communities Tuesday and Wednesday, Mr. Jackson drew at least 20,000 people — without once setting foot in the city of Detroit, whose large black population has been considered his natural base of support.

From the Detroit suburbs to Muskegon, on the shores of Lake Michigan, Mr. Jackson delighted in contrasting his low-budget campaign to Mr. Dukakis's well-financed and heavily endorsed effort.

"They've got the big rocks, the boulders," he said, referring to Mr. Dukakis's big-name supporters. "I've got little rocks — but a better aim."

"I haven't got a Rolls-Royce," Mr. Jackson said in a variant on the theme, "but I know the road better."

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WORDS: A Way (Out)

(Continued from Page 1)
 their way through negotiations in Japan, is that most Japanese share the prime minister's preference for

haziness. Americans, trade negotiators included, tend to demand yes or no answers.

"But Japanese like the gray areas," an American official said. "They hate 'no,' and they hate 'yes.'"

Many Japanese are convinced they can communicate with each other without words at all.

Because of the country's cultural homogeneity, it is argued, Japanese somehow can convey their intentions through penetrating stares, casual glances, occasional grunts and meaningful silences.

As a rule, foreigners are beyond such communication, and Mr. Komatsu says that for some reason younger Japanese are losing the skill.

To at least one former cabinet member, however, much of this is mumbo-jumbo. "It's not a question of political language but of style of political leadership," he said.

"Any civilized language is ambiguous because in human relationships you cannot be terribly blunt."

And because that view is prevalent, Mr. Inoue's anti-blatness crusade does not seem destined to go far.

The government's main spokesman, Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi, agreed that parliamentary debate can be overly vague.

But in classic style he avoided direct comment about the proposal for a special panel of linguistic arbiters.

At least, for Mr. Inoue's sake, he did not say that it was difficult.

In Japan, if someone allows that something is difficult, it is a safe bet that he is really saying, "Forget it."

substantive way, not just because someone told them to say so."

Dr. Brandt and other AIDS experts said expectations that education programs would have quick, decisive results ignored many public health realities. Many researchers said the comparison most relevant to AIDS education could be to the 30-year drive to reduce cigarette smoking, which has shown dramatic, but only gradual, reduction in tobacco use.

Nancy Adler, one of the San Francisco researchers, said the findings underscored one of the troubling realities of fighting AIDS: that human sexual response, as a practical matter, often confounded intellectual instincts.

"I think the health issues at AIDS, at the moment that you about to have intercourse, are not predominantly in your mind," she said. "In the long run, it's changing the kinds of things talk to kids about."

Protest on Drug Delay
 More than 100 demonstrators were charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest Thursday in New York after about 500 people blocked rush-hour traffic on Wall Street to protest what they called delays in government approval of drugs to fight AIDS: that human sexual response, as a practical matter, often confounded intellectual instincts.

ARMENIA: Committee Dissolved
(Continued from Page 1)
 apartment for every local family by the year 2000 and other economic improvements, the plan calls for buttressing local ties to Armenia, a Soviet official told Izvestia. Television broadcasts from Armenia, restoration work on historical and cultural monuments and increased publication of Armenian books are part of the program, Vladimir Lakhin told the newspaper.

Mr. Lakhin, a member of a team of Moscow officials researching the Nagorno-Karabakh problem, said the program was at attempt to redress grievances raised by demonstrators in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh have long expressed dissatisfaction with Azerbaijani rule. The tension between the two groups peaked last month when a group of Azerbaijani youths staged an anti-

Armenian attack in the city Sumgait, killing at least 32 and injuring at least 200 others.

In Moscow, Viktor G. Afanasyev, editor in chief of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, suspended the paper's correspondent in Armenia, who protested about his name being signed to article about the events in Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia Monday's edition of the newspaper. The writer, Yuri Arakelian, sent a telegram to the editor objecting to the condemnation of the Armenian demonstrators as extremists and asking that his name be moved from the article.

Mr. Afanasyev said that Arakelian, who had contributed the article along with several of Pravda journalists, would be dropped from the newspaper pending his explanation to the Pravda editorial board.

Reagan Predicts Acquittal For North and Poindexter
The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Friday he expected Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, his former national security aides, to be found innocent of criminal charges in the Iran-contra affair.

"I still think Oliver North is a hero," he said. He also professed amazement that the Iran-contra affair had received so much negative attention. "I find it hard to think of it as scandal," he said.

Mr. Reagan refused to say if he would pardon the two men, saying he could not discuss the case because it was before the courts.

"I just have to believe that they're going to be found innocent because I don't think they were guilty of any lawbreaking or any crime," the president said. Mr. Reagan was responding to a question from the audience after a speech to young people at a seminar sponsored by the Center for the Study of the Presidency.

Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter, along with Richard V. Secord and Albert A. Hakim, pleaded not guilty Thursday to charges of conspiracy, theft and fraud in the Iran-contra case. Mr. Reagan previously had said he did not think any laws were broken in the Iran-contra affair, but had never gone so far as to predict acquittals.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, questioned later about Mr. Reagan's remark, said, "He's a man who tells you what he thinks and that's what he thinks." He said the president was "a man of rare insight and perception, just giving his perception there."

ARMS: U.S. Offers Ideas at Talks
(Continued from Page 1)
 Mr. Shultz said, alluding to the meaning of the formula, because the differing interpretations risked creating serious disagreements.

A senior U.S. arms-control official, briefing reporters on the condition that he not be named, said Thursday that he saw "no reason why one should object" to space-based sensors used to track ballistic missiles so they can be attacked before striking their targets.

Testing and development of such sensors is barred under a traditional interpretation of the ABM Treaty. The idea is supported by aides to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, by some senior Pentagon officials and by Ambassador Henry Cooper, the U.S. negotiator on space weapons in Geneva.

Some other officials maintain that the idea is flawed because the test range could be used to perfect missile defense equipment for use in space, if controls were not also placed on the launch capacity of U.S. Soviet rockets. The officials maintain such controls would be workable.

The Soviet official said Mr. Shvardnadze had agreed to study the proposal and reply "as soon as possible."

Vienna Meeting Ends
 A 17-month conference on security and humanitarian issues was closed in Vienna on Friday with progress reported toward negotiations on conventional arms but little movement on human rights. The New York Times reported.

This was significant, diplomats said, because the talks between the East and West bloc, stemming from the 1975 Helsinki accord on European security, cannot formally conclude its work until the humanitarian issues have been concluded. The Soviets reportedly have been reluctant to make commitments of matters such as freedom of movement or rapid and unhindered delivery of mail. One guarantee sought by the West, for example, that refusals to requests to travel abroad be explained in writing.

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On Afghan Issue, The Moment of Truth Is Nearing

By Don Oberdorfer and David Ottaway

WASHINGTON Post Service
WASHINGTON — The refusal of Edward A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, to accept a new U.S. proposal on superpower guarantees for Afghanistan has created a rapidly approaching moment-of-decision both for the Soviet troop withdrawal and for overall U.S.-Soviet relations, according to senior State Department officials.

"The ball is squarely in their court," said an official who was involved in Mr. Shevardnadze's three days of meetings this week with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz. The official and others who participated in the talks said Thursday that the Afghanistan issue kept returning to the top of the Soviet agenda, but that there was no indication at the conclusion what Moscow would decide.

The U.S. sources said the sole major issue remaining, after nearly six years of international negotiations about Afghanistan, is whether Moscow will agree to withhold its military aid to Afghanistan under the U.S. "moratorium" proposal or some other explicit or implicit arrangement.

If Moscow opts for this approach, the officials said, discussions will continue with Washington on the terms of such a moratorium. The other major option for Moscow, however, is to abandon the demand for a U.S.-guaranteed international accord and simply pull out its estimated 115,000 troops on its own terms.

Before the Washington talks, two major obstacles remained to a negotiated international accord, sanctioned by the United Nations, that would end the fighting in Afghanistan as Soviet troops depart.

The first major obstacle — Pakistan's insistence on an interim government in Kabul acceptable to the Afghan resistance — appears to have been resolved, reporters were told at the State Department.

The U.S. role as guarantor is the second major obstacle and has not been resolved.

A senior State Department official involved in U.S. discussions on regional issues said the crucial compromise on the interim government, made known in Washington during the Shevardnadze talks, involves official Soviet and Afghan acceptance of a "private" negotiat-

ing role for the UN mediator, Diego Cordovez.

Mr. Cordovez will try to promote dialogue and agreements among Afghan groups inside and outside the country in the search for an interim government, the official said. It will not be necessary, however, for him to create such a government for Pakistan to sign the peace accord negotiated in Geneva, if the discussion process has begun, according to the State Department.

Washington agreed in December 1985 to guarantee a cutoff of military aid to Afghan rebels as the Soviets withdrew under the Geneva accord, if it found other provisions of the agreement acceptable.

Beginning in December, and with increasing prominence and precision since then, the United States has insisted that any cutoff of U.S. military aid to the Afghan rebels be balanced by a parallel cutoff of Soviet military aid to Kabul. Moscow has rejected this condition and asserted that Washington has reneged on its earlier agreement.

The new U.S. proposal was made to Soviet officials by the U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, Michael H. Armacost, during meetings Tuesday and by Mr. Shultz to Mr. Shevardnadze on Wednesday. It calls for a moratorium on aid by both superpowers.

The moratorium would begin with the start of the Soviet pullout and continue for three months after it is completed, officials said Thursday. Mr. Shultz misstated its duration in announcing the plan Wednesday night, indicating that the moratorium would last only three months after the start of the Soviet withdrawal.

The plan was crafted to retain the essence of the U.S. insistence on balance in arms cutoffs, while not requiring Moscow to abandon its right to supply the Afghan government under a Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1921. Mr. Shevardnadze was told that the timetable for the U.S. moratorium was flexible but that in the U.S. view the broad idea of balance in cutoffs was essential.

The Soviet minister did not indicate any interest in the U.S. approach, according to U.S. participants in the meetings, but sought through fervent and sometimes passionate argument to persuade Washington to drop the idea.

In the end, Mr. Shevardnadze demanded that Mr. Shultz give a yes-or-no answer about whether Washington would accept a withdrawal guarantor. According to the sources, Mr. Shultz reportedly said the United States would be pleased to be a guarantor — but only on its terms. Mr. Shevardnadze departed with the issue unresolved, leaving the next decision up to Moscow.



MOTHERS BEHIND THE WIRE — Two women pushing their children across a footbridge covered with security wire as they leave Republican West Belfast en route to the city center. The bridge spans a main road and is covered to prevent bombs from being thrown onto passing traffic. Rioting regularly flares up in the area. Meanwhile, the police said a 500-pound car bomb was defused near a Belfast school as British-Irish talks were to take place in London about cooperation on security.

Talks in London Assess Ulster Violence

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service
LONDON — British and Irish officials met Friday for more than four hours to discuss the policing of funerals in Northern Ireland and to pledge renewed efforts to end the latest cycle of violence there.

The meeting of Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan and Justice Minister Gerard Collins of Ireland with Tom King, Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, took place at the Northern Ireland Office in London, which was under heavy police guard.

It was the longest such meeting since October. Mr. King stressed that it was intended to show the commitment of the two governments to the cooperation agreement they signed two and a half years ago.

The current violence in Britain's Irish province, which has claimed 10 lives in the past two weeks, has strained that agreement. The participants Friday agreed to an intensified series of meetings that Mr. King said would give "new impetus" to problem-solving efforts by

the Anglo-Irish Intergovernmental Conference, the ministerial group set up under the agreement.

The ministers, in a statement, said both governments "condemned the recent violent outrages which had done so much to increase tension in Northern Ireland."

The language of the statement did not entirely disguise differences over the shifting policy of Northern Ireland's law enforcement agency, the Royal Ulster Constabulary, on the policing of funerals of Irish Republican Army members.

On March 16, the constabulary stayed away from an IRA funeral, and three Roman Catholic mourners were killed by a Protestant gunman. Last Saturday, the police were again absent when two British soldiers drove their car into a funeral procession and were killed by IRA mourners.

On Wednesday, the force's chief constable, Sir John Hermon, announced that he was reviewing the policy of staying away from funerals. Much of the meeting Friday

was devoted to debate about how tight the security should be.

The Irish ministers, noting that there was a fight between the police and IRA members at a funeral March 5, argued that the constabulary should not revert to the "saturation policing" that has led to confrontations with Catholic mourners.

In the joint statement, the Irish ministers urged the constabulary to police funerals in "a sensitive manner."

Mr. King, in a news conference, tried to accommodate the Irish concerns while affirming the "operational independence" of the police command to handle paramilitary funerals conducted by the IRA as it saw fit.

"The chief constable is, of course, going to see that the law is upheld," he said. "He is, of course, going to ensure that in no case is

the role of the police usurped by anybody else, and at the same time to hope that family wishes and church wishes, as well, can be respected."

The Irish representatives also expressed their concern at the meeting about the British government's refusal to press investigations into allegations that the Royal Ulster Constabulary conducted a policy of shooting suspected guerrillas without warning in 1982.

Coinciding with the meeting was the publication of a poll showing that mainland Britain's interest in Northern Ireland remains low.

The poll, conducted by The Economist magazine by Market Opinion Research Inc., found that half of the respondents wanted British troops out of the province and only one-fourth of those polled wanted it to remain part of the United Kingdom.

Black Activist Hanged In Pretoria for Killing During a 1986 Protest

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — With none of the international outcry that accompanied the scheduled executions of the "Sharpeville Six," Michael Lucas, a black activist from the eastern Cape Province town of Oudshoorn, was hanged Friday in Pretoria Central Prison.

Mr. Lucas, convicted of shooting to death a bus driver during a riot in April 1986, became the second black convicted of a politically motivated murder to hang this year out of 45 blacks currently on death row for offenses related to unrest.

Last year, there were four executions for crimes related to unrest, and so far no one condemned for politically motivated murders had had a sentence commuted, leading capital punishment abolitionists to fear that 1988 will usher in a record number of "political" executions.

Mary Burton, president of the Black Sash women's anti-apartheid group and a leading abolitionist, noted that in the wave of public revulsion over "necklacing" murders during the 1984-86 racial turmoil, a record number of death sentences for politically linked murders were handed down. They are cases which, following normal appeals, would reach the execution stage this year.

In black townships, "necklacing" is the lynching ritual in which a gasoline-filled tire is placed around the neck of a suspected collaborator and set alight.

Since 1984, 706 blacks have been murdered by burning, 390 of them by the "necklace" method, according to the state Bureau for Information.

"There has been a quite justifiable reaction to necklacing," Ms. Burton said, "but if one knew the horrible details of prison hangings, maybe there would be a similar reaction."

Last year, there was a record 164 executions, making South Africa one of the world's leading capital punishment countries. Only eight of the condemned were white.

From 1910 to 1947, when the National Party came to power, there were an average of 21 executions per year, according to the Justice Ministry. By 1978, the total had increased to 132, and has been rising steadily since.

The "Sharpeville Six," five men and a woman accused of murdering a deputy township mayor at the start of the civil unrest in 1984, gained a stay of execution on March 17 just 15 hours before they were scheduled to hang. The stay was granted by a provincial Supreme Court on the basis of new

evidence that a prosecution witness may have given perjured testimony.

■ **Bishops Assail Police**
The conflict between anti-apartheid church leaders and the government escalated Friday as the Roman Catholic Bishop's Conference accused the police of searching a bishop's home and said the state was intent on "open confrontation," Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

In another development, Mangosuthu Buthezi, leader of the six million Zulu tribesmen, allied himself with government attacks on churchmen by bitterly criticizing Allan Boesak, a prominent cleric.

"Dr. Allan Boesak is the epitome of a positing, high-celebrity, publicity-loving, glib-mouthed political imposter," Chief Buthezi said in a speech Thursday to the Kwa-Zulu homeland's assembly.

Mr. Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, is co-founder of the United Democratic Front, the country's largest anti-apartheid organization, whose activities were banned by the government last month.

Mr. Boesak is of mixed race. The attack by Chief Buthezi came amid mounting pressure from the white-minority government on anti-apartheid church leaders, including Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize.

The South African Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference said Friday that police on Wednesday searched the home of Bishop Adams of Oudshoorn, in the southwest of the country, and confiscated documents relating to anti-apartheid activities.

"While a bishop's residence does not enjoy diplomatic immunity, it is universal practice that it be treated with similar respect," the conference said. "The bishops must be able to guarantee the confidentiality of all documents in their care."

■ **Violent Assaults Increased in U.K.**
The Associated Press
LONDON — Violent crime and sexual assaults increased last year in Britain, where most policemen still patrol unarmed, official figures showed Friday.

The Home Office said there were 141,000 violent attacks in 1987, a 12 percent increase over 1986. About 25,000 sexual assaults were reported, including almost 2,500 rapes, an overall increase of 11 percent.

Leftist Party Is Elected In Gibraltar

Reuters

GIBRALTAR — Joe Bossano, leader of the opposition Gibraltar Socialist Labor Party, was voted into power Friday, posing a potential problem for Spain and Britain by saying that he would not take part in their efforts to cooperate over the British colony's status.

Mr. Bossano's party won 58.2 percent of the votes in the general election Thursday.

The Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, the party of Chief Minister Adolfo J. Canepa, won 29.3 percent.

Mr. Canepa took over from Sir Joshua A. Hassan, who retired in December at 72 after governing the colony for most of the past 40 years.

In marked contrast to his predecessors, Mr. Bossano said Gibraltar would not participate in British-Spanish talks, which include discussions on Spain's claim to sovereignty over the colony.

The talks began in 1984 under an agreement signed in Brussels. Along with the opening in 1985 of Gibraltar's land border, which had been closed for Spain for 16 years, the talks have helped reduce friction between London and Madrid.

Choreographer Robert Joffrey Dies

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Robert Joffrey, 57, the choreographer who founded his own dance company and built it into a leading troupe, died here Friday. He had suffered from liver ailment caused by medication he was receiving for asthma.

He was born Abdullah Jaffa Auver-Bey Khan, in Seattle. His father was a native of Afghanistan, and his mother was Italian.

Mr. Joffrey was the first artistic director to invite experimental modern-dance choreographers to work with a major ballet company.

In 1956, Mr. Joffrey borrowed a station wagon and sent his fledgling dance company — six dancers, one of whom could double on piano — out to tour the United States. He stayed in New York, where he held a job to pay for the tour.

Today, the Joffrey Ballet ranks with the New York City Ballet and American Ballet Theater as one of America's big three ballet companies. He built a far-ranging repertory,

including Nijinsky's 1913 "The Rite of Spring," for which he engaged two dance historians to see whether they could recreate this ballet.

Mr. Joffrey brought into the company ballets of strong classical base and flowing quality by the British Royal Ballet's Frederick Ashton; the 1932 stylized anti-war masterpiece, "The Green Table," by Kurt Jooss; a group of ballets created for Serge Diaghilev; John Cranko's full-length "Romeo and Juliet," and dances by American choreographers from Agnes de Mille to the avant-garde. His own ballets include "The Nutcracker," in 1967 and his striking 1967 "Astarte," where a couple dance in front of a billowing white silk curtain, on which a movie of them dancing is projected.

Elliott M. Estes, Ex-President of GM
CHICAGO (AP) — Elliott M. Estes, 72, an engineer who rose through the ranks at General Motors Corp. to retire as president,

died of a heart attack Thursday while on a business trip to Chicago. He retired from GM on Feb. 1, 1981, after 47 years with the automobile company.

He was named GM's 15th president in 1974, a time when the corporation was at its nadir, reeling from the combined effects of the Arab oil embargo and business recession. He is credited for reducing the size of autos and for fuel economy policies that bolstered GM's market dominance and guided it through the 1970s.

■ **Other deaths:**
Jimmy Jacobs, 58, a former handball champion, boxing historian and central figure in the career of the heavyweight champion, Mike Tyson, Wednesday of pneumonia.

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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Cease-Fire in Nicaragua

If the cease-fire takes hold, Nicaragua will see an end of fighting for the first time in nearly seven years. Undeniably, this is a great boon. Thousands of lives have been lost, the life of the nation shredded and a whole region drawn into a maelstrom by the long war between the ruling Sandinistas and their rebel challengers. The cease-fire negotiators sang the national anthem when they signed. But it is far from certain that the community of purpose implied in the song has much of a chance — or even exists.

Buying American Already

Washington's Metro board rejected a construction bid this month from a consortium including a Japanese company. Metro acted under a 1987 law prohibiting bids on public jobs from countries that resist American competition on their public works projects. It means that building the Green Line will cost more. But it demonstrates that U.S. law is already effective in penalizing countries that close their public bidding to Americans.

A Safe Abortion Drug

Before this year is out, women in France, China, Sweden, Britain and the Netherlands will have a safe, nonsurgical way to end a pregnancy in the first three months. Thanks to a noisy minority, that option may well remain closed to American women. Unless, that is, some pharmaceutical company is willing to brave the boos and threatened boycotts of anti-abortion activists and apply for government approval to market a drug called RU 486 in America.

Other Comment

A New Relationship With Asia
Asia is more peaceful than it has ever been since the end of World War II. China has undergone an almost unbelievable transformation. Once the fountain of global revolution, it is now one of the world's great tourist attractions. A major source of tension is disappearing as China and Taiwan move toward an accommodation. The prospects are good for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Vietnam, now that the stubborn old Vietnamese leaders are leaving the scene.

Not a Solution but a Process
Many Protestant families came to Ulster more than 300 years ago, at roughly the same time as the Pilgrim Fathers landed in America. Their six counties of Ulster were separated from the rest of the island of Ireland in 1920, long before many of today's nation states came into existence. Northern Ireland has elections that two-thirds of mankind can only envy.

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OPINION

The Kurds' Turn for the Atrocity du Jour

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Did you catch those pictures on television the other night, all those bodies in that village in Iraq, and not mark on them? Poison gas, the announcer said, and it sure looked like it. Victims were the Kurds. Again.



like this since the Germans just about wiped out Ypres in 1917 and gave the stuff a bad name. Maybe Halabja, the village where the bodies were on display the other day, will at least be famous now.

Philippines: A Military Route to the Presidency?

By Amando Doronila

MANILA — General Fidel Ramos, appointed to the cabinet as defense secretary last January, has emerged as a front-runner to succeed Corason Aquino as president of the Philippines.

Meanwhile, since entering the political arena he has gained a platform for popular projection. He has polled well in public opinion surveys. Ironically, he is more highly regarded by civilians than by the military.

France: The Post-Communist Scene Is Different

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The French presidential election campaign, which thanks to the popularity of François Mitterrand in pre-campaign polls, had seemed over before it began, has begun all over again now that he has officially declared his candidacy.

sectors of right-wing sympathy — old-fashioned nationalists, people anxious about crime and moral decline, small-scale businessmen undermined by new forms of competition. Many conservatives who ordinarily vote for the established parties voted National Front during the mid-1980s, when the party obtained an unprecedented 33 parliamentary seats (out of 577).

Drugs: Democrats Could Act Now

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — On the desk is a whole pile of position papers on drugs from all the Democratic candidates. There are some good ideas in them and sharp words about the Reagan administration's failure on drugs. Why does reading these Democratic papers get me angrier than ever about the drug tragedy?

may be the combined power of the Democratic candidates is not enough to sway the congressional leadership. That should tell us something about how strong those candidates are.

West Bank Absurdly Seething

By Richard Cohen

JERUSALEM — George Bernard Shaw, playwright but also a journalist who covered the absurdly human nature, could have loved West Bank. In "Saint Joan," a play about the trial that condemned Joan of Arc, he said, "The judge permits himself to be misled by the judge's own bias. Here in the Biblical city of Jerusalem, the first of the Jews, the Palestine Liberation Organization, leaflets and radio broadcasts, has created a daily strike. In the streets, merchants must shutter their shops and the important wholesale market must close. This is the way PLO shows the Israelis who's boss. The Israelis think they are the boss. They have issued a different directive. Shops, including the wholesale market, must be closed in the morning. They can open in the afternoon."

There are two orders to open a "class," said Shafiq Baki, a Palestinian who rents a huge farm and publishes parcels to tenant farmers. "One from 'The Organization.' The other from the military authorities. And people are wandering between. I shops can't oppose 'The Organization' and so they close all day."

Summer comes early to Jericho. In days, watermelon will be bursting in baskets and green peppers green. Spices that were grown in Jordan irrigate the area. Now that the winter rains have quit, the sun ripens the fruit. But politics has interrupted. The old cycle. The wholesale market town is closed, and so buyers come into the fields to make purchases. For even the largest farm this is a problem (sales are way down but small farmers are close to minimal buyer will venture down a dirt road for two or three bags of tomatoes. Mr. Baki pretends his field is dead. He estimates the debt of tenant farmers at \$100,000.

Buyers from the north come in trucks but seem to do little business. The market for haggling, for selling prices, is closed. And so, at least until visiting American, politics is discussed. Over and over, the farmers say it was not voting more than the Palestinian homeland. They abhor Israel. I want nothing to do with Jordan and, at least in the mouth of Mr. Baki, the United States for their plight. Our problems come from Washington.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1838: Tax on Securities?
LONDON — [A member of Parliament writes:] Mr. Goschen is now putting the finishing touches to his budget. We all think we know that a tax is to be placed on foreign securities. Chancellors of the Exchequer do not like people to put their money into foreign stocks and bonds. If English money is invested in French, German or American securities, that amount is withdrawn from government funds, and Goschen's claim to be accounted the greatest financier of the age is weakened.

1913: Tornado Kills 300
NEW YORK — Accounts received from Omaha, Nebraska, and other districts devastated by the tornado (on March 23) place the death toll at 300, with 400 injured. To read the descriptions of the scenes which followed the wreckage of 1,200 buildings in Omaha, the riot of flames and water, the thousands of homeless people looking for shelter, the wreckage of the streets strewn by fallen houses and trees, recalls the horrors of the San Francisco earthquake.

1938: A Test for Czechs
WASHINGTON — [Walter Lippmann writes:] While Europe is quiet when the Austrians have quietly Hitler into Vienna, England could not sit quiet, like the Belgians in 1914, the Czechs stand and fight. The brutal fact is that Hitler kept out of Czechoslovakia only convincing him that this time he would not move without risking the possibility of a general European war. He will not be convinced by "suicidal" moves from Paris and London. The Czechs themselves, relying on their own strength, can make assurances real. They will enlist allies only if they themselves are on the front line of the resistance. France can keep a nation free conviction of its people that would rather die than be slaves.

Handwritten signature: J. H. H. H.

ARTS / LEISURE

'Der Freischütz' Scandinavian Sale a Success

PARIS — The principal theme of the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Châtelet this season is German Romantic opera, and nothing is more representative of that category than "Der Freischütz," which may be why this work does not travel far from home.

It also has been an opportunity, both here and in Geneva earlier this season, to see one of the most widely reputed, and most beginning, productions of the work in recent years — that staged and designed in 1980 for the Stuttgart Staatstheater by Achim Freyer, spanning his two worlds of theater and the visual arts.

But it is not just a show for kids. This is modern theater backed up by solid German dramatic analysis. Weber and Kind are seen looking at their own circumscribed society through the outward forms of the still feudal times soon after the Thirty Years War in which the story is set.

Just as the folk art is a stylizing of the life of a 17th-century hunter and forester, so are the characters stylized, for the most part treated as puppets with almost mechanical gestures fulfilling a predictable role in a highly structured world — hard-headed little Aemchen is almost the only exception.

In climactic hands all of this might make the spectator reach for the kitchy gun, but this work, strongly propelled by Weber's inexhaustible music, full of the sounds of the forest and resonant with the contradictions of the German soul.

Radio France was the co-producer for Paris and musical matters were in local hands, with Marek Janowski in charge, his Novell Orchestra Philharmonique in the pit, the radio chorus, and the Mari's Chamber Chorus of Sofia robustly impersonating the huntsmen. The NOP may not have the sonority of the best German ensembles, but Janowski drew idiomatic and atmospheric playing from his charges.

The cast was at a uniformly high level. Cheryl Studer was a sweet-voiced paper doll of an Agathe, with Janet Perry a pert and clever folk as Aemchen. Paul Frey's strong lyric tenor produces the right sound for Max, Hartmut Welker playing a coarse but not blackly evil Kaspar, and his voice is not the usual dark bass but a hard-edged Pizarro-style bass-baritone.

LONDON — During the three-day viewing which started on Sunday and was concluded with Wednesday's sale at Sotheby's, Londoners were treated to a little-known chapter of cultural history — Scandinavia from 1880 to 1930 and its artistic dependence on Europe farther south.

It is not easy to sell to an international audience paintings whose signatures mean little outside their home country, particularly derivative works whose appearance is all too often suggestive of better-known artists.

SOUREN MELKIAN

home country, particularly derivative works whose appearance is all too often suggestive of better-known artists. Scandinavian painters who could afford to vent south to be trained or widen their horizons. As they went from one discovery to another, some had a tendency to switch styles as others change clothes.

At the beginning, four pictures by the Norwegian Hans Fredrik Gude (1825-1903) illustrated a disconcerting versatility. "Fishing boats in Bergen Harbor" was probably painted around 1860-70. At left a sailing boat stands out against a rising mountain lost in dark gray clouds.

Their legacy must have been passed on through Andreas Achenbach, founder of the Düsseldorf school. Like many Norwegians, as Sotheby's expert Alex Apis notes, Gude moved to Düsseldorf where he studied under Achenbach before eventually becoming a pillar of the German artistic establishment.

A little later, Gude painted a view of Lake Aasterd at Ringebu. Dated 1876, it looks like a pure Düsseldorf school product. Apis had better luck with the other two



Elif Petersen's picture of a woman sewing, sold for £115,500.

Guides in the sale which went for £16,500 and £35,200. "Feste on the Christianafjord" and "Drying nets at Feste by the Christianafjord," dated 1896 and 1895, look like tourism board posters in old-fashioned style. Their photographic precision is hardly toned down by the slightly loose brushwork.

The Norwegian generation that came after Gude fell under the spell of Impressionism, often after experimenting with other styles. Elif Petersen, trained in Copenhagen, Karlsruhe and Munich, started with historical painting in the German manner.

Eventually he became a disciple of Matisse, about whom he wrote in his 1927 "Still life of a kitchen table" in intense blue, red and white with a few touches of green. But he has managed to retain a quasi-geometrical precision

in rendering the motifs of the table cloth. When doing another picture of two women seated at a table, "Morning Conversation," still under the spell of Matisse, Kavi remained as tame and precise as ever. The picture looks like a fashion magazine illustration done in imitation of the French master, which did not stop it from being a shade more expensive than the still life — £3,800.

At wide intervals there were a handful of innovators. Harald Solhøy spent some time in Paris and Weimar. He began with some Pointillist experiments, which left no trace on his later work, and he later flirted with Symbolism which was a more lasting factor with him. In 1924, Solhøy did a landscape looking toward the sea at Nerhøghavn, in a style and mood which are very much his own.

The saga of Swedish painting reads like a revised version of the Norwegian story. If there is a nuance, it probably lies in greater awareness of what went on in Paris. Sotheby's selection could not have been better made to illustrate the point. The eye went from Richard Bergh's "Artists at Work," which shows two painters at their easel, and was done in 1882 during Bergh's stay in Paris.

Anders Zorn, with his succeeding artistic personality, illustrates the anxious search for identity of the Northern painters. The sale included a sketch that he did of Saint Yves in Cornwall for his first painting in oil of some consequence — until 1887 he had been chiefly involved in watercolors.

Zorn's portrait of the banker Sir Ernest Cassel done in 1907 is another phase of his undulating career marked by his admiration for



Detail of Larsson's watercolor of his workshop: fairy tale charm.

John Singer Sargent. The public responded coolly to the conventional portrait which failed to sell at £48,000. It may have been holding its breath for Zorn's third impressionist period but the bodies have a precision devoid of any haze. One wonders which of the two, anatomical detail or Impressionist sketching, tickled bidders to

the point of paying the second highest ever for Zorn, £495,000.

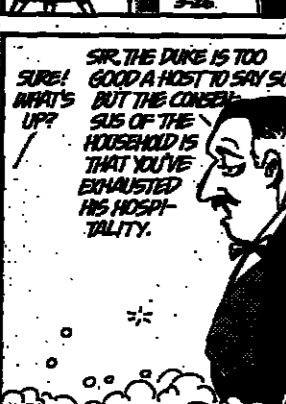
By comparison, Carl Larsson's two watercolor views of his studio, which went up to £236,500 and £231,000 — huge prices — seem almost reasonable. Done in a style much influenced by Japanese woodcuts via their French Symbolist interpretation, their spindly precise delineation and light color scheme have the charm of fairy tale illustrations at the turn of the century. And here at least no name of some foreign artist who might have directly inspired them springs to mind.

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Rare Delights at Bielefeld

By James Helme Sutcliffe BIELEFELD, West Germany — The little Municipal Theater here has again expanded the German opera scene with two seldom heard works, Rudolf Stephan's "Die Ersten Menschen" and Frederick Delius's "Femimore and Gerda," continuing his series of operas based on the "Masters Eye," to which Delius's "Merry Queen of Scots," Moore's "Baby Doe," Schreker's "Irrelohe" and Bernstein's "A Quiet Place" have contributed over the last four seasons.

Stephan's music was on the threshold of creating a style pointing away from Richard Strauss and toward Berg and Hindemith, but he was killed at the front in 1915, only 28, with about 10 completed works that caused a stir wherever they were heard. His only opera, first performed at Frankfurt in 1920, was aptly named about a third in the name of its publisher (Schott) by Karl Holl, a version that had been staged 19 times by 1933.

Against the advice of friends, Stephan had taken the 1908 drama by the romantic poet Otto Borngraber as his libretto, with its linguistically extravagant, symbol-laden, pre-Freudian preoccupation with incest. Its author called it an "erotic mystery" — to create a unique, two-act musical masterpiece of sexual obsession within the familiar familial framework of Adam, Eve, Cain and Abel.

But with a difference! Chawa (Ingeborg Schneider) longs for Adam (Monte Jaffe) who is now only interested in his job. Kajin (Herbert G. Adam) longs for sexual fulfillment, but the object of his desire is his mother, Chawa, who turns, instead, to his brother, Chabel (John Pickering). Kajin kills Chabel when he finds them together. It is the first murder and the success of the work, now revised in opinion of the work, now the first Delius opera to be performed in the city from which the composer's parents emigrated to England. Filz's single, adaptable

ing lush, expressive but not sickly, employing the orchestral palette of his time, but in a clear, classical manner. The stage director, John Dew, with his designer, Gottfried Filz — due to make their Covent Garden debut next season — set mankind's first family into a sterile cage of plexiglass frames and mirrored walls that allowed no escape

Both operas were conducted by David de Villiers with a compelling intensity

without violence. Musically and dramatically Stephan's "The First Human Beings" is a major work, half-century ahead of its time.

Dew and Filz also found incredible modernity in Delius's "Femimore and Gerda," not heard in Germany since its 1919 Frankfurt premiere. This they did by moving to Jean Paul Jacobson's novel "Niels Lyngne" and exposing the theme of bisexuality, clear in the novel but only latent in the opera. Interposing the first and second movements of Delius's "North Country Sketches," composed at the same time as the opera and thematically linked, as well as "In a Summer Garden," Dew used flashbacks to show that Erik's failure as a painter and as Femimore's husband was an offshoot of his homosexual attraction to Niels, who directed his feelings toward Femimore when Erik sought refuge in alcohol.

Sir Thomas Beecham, who thought Delius's last opera was about "three dreary people with nothing to sing," might have revised his opinion of the work, now the first Delius opera to be performed in the city from which the composer's parents emigrated to England. Filz's single, adaptable

set evoked the seasons magically with reflecting surfaces. A curious accident made the opening even more poignant. When Victor Ramirez fell ill, Adam had to sing Niels in the pit while John Dew made his acting debut, having learned the original German text in five days to do a fine job of lip synchronization. His Erik (James O'Neil), Femimore (Malko Pansegar) and Lynda Komeny in an auspicious debut as Gerda, Niels's youthful bride, were surrounded by 14 supporting roles and created an indelible impression of sad, subtle human relationships.

Both operas were conducted by David de Villiers with compelling intensity and will remain in the repertoire for the rest of the current season. But next season will bring Koenig's "Das Wunder der Heliane," Schreker's "Der Singende Teufel" and Krenek's "Sprung über den Schatten."

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE 4 p.m. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Friday's NYSE Closing logo with text 'Via The Associated Press'

AMEX Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Close, Chg, Prev.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Utilities, Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, % of NY.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Dow Jones, S&P 500, etc.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

MARKET: Dow Slumps 44 as Dollar Slips

(Continued from Page 1) The market met serious resistance at 2,080 earlier this month, and has become more sensitive to external forces...

Mr. Rudnet also blamed the market's decline on the "lack of leadership" and the impact of computer-managed program selling throughout the day.

Broad-market indexes also suffered for the second straight day. The NYSE composite index fell 2.42 to close at 146.58.

The move Thursday and today confirmed that we had reached an interim top," said Eugene Peroni Jr., chief technical analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia.

Table of stock prices with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

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(Continued on next left-hand page)

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 26-27, 1988

ECONOMIC SCENE

After Slowdown Jitters, A Sudden Fear of Growth

By LEONARD SILK New York Times Service NEW YORK — The U.S. economy is looking stronger than most economists anticipated after the October stock market collapse. Indeed, the highly sensitive bond market has started to worry that the expansion is so rapid that it will generate an outbreak of inflation and a steeper rise in interest rates.

Such fears appear exaggerated, and certainly unfriendly. The Commerce Department's latest estimates of gross national product, adjusted for inflation, indicate that the economy grew at an annual rate of 4.8 percent in the final quarter of 1987. But most of that upsurge in GNP resulted from an unsought buildup of inventories, which grew more than twice as fast in the fourth quarter as in the previous quarter.

Yet prospects are for slow growth, little inflation and no recession this year.

With the hangover of inventories, the economy appears to be headed for slow growth at an annualized rate of about 2 percent in the first half of 1988, with a good prospect of some pickup in the second half. Earlier worries about a recession in this election year have all but disappeared.

Individuals may still be afraid of going back into the stock market, but not of losing their jobs or incomes. In February, personal income rose 0.9 percent, the best gain in four months, and spending on consumer goods increased by 0.7 percent. This rate of increase in the economy has not been so great as to push prices up faster. The Consumer Price Index rose by a bare 0.2 percent in February.

Nevertheless, the bond market managed to work up a scare this week over the possibility of a jump in oil prices after the next meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But it still seems unlikely that OPEC can get its act together and cut output enough to force oil prices up. This may be bad news for Texas, still in an oil and real estate slump, but not for the American economy as a whole.

AN EVEN MORE fundamental reason for doubting that an inflationary boom lies ahead, either immediately or over the next few years, is that both monetary and fiscal policy will be aimed at shrinking America's twin deficits, in the budget and trade. That adjustment process will require cutting the budget deficit by at least \$150 billion a year and the trade deficit by more than \$100 billion a year. Those changes are likely to hold down the rate of GNP growth and inflation.

In Washington, Alan Greenspan and his colleagues on the Federal Reserve Board are preaching the same doctrine. Earlier pressures on the Fed from the Reagan administration to ease monetary policy to ensure against a recession seem to have vanished. Unless the economy goes into a slump in the months ahead — an increasingly unlikely event — the administration, and particularly Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, who is a former campaign manager and close ally of Vice President George Bush, is unlikely to lean on the Fed for faster monetary growth.

An outbreak of inflation and climbing interest rates could be more dangerous politically than sluggish growth. George L. Perry of the Brookings Institution says that with the upsurge of employment and the growth of the economy, the major economic risk to the Republicans in the election campaign is another plunge in the stock market.

Roger Kubarych, chief economist of the New York Stock Exchange, warns that the 1987 global stock market collapse was like a "first-time" heart attack. The patient had better pay attention, or risk a far more devastating attack next time.

Pernod Rejects Coke Bid

French Firm Keeps Distribution Rights

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS — Pernod-Ricard, the French beverage maker, said Friday that it had rejected an offer by Coca-Cola Co. to buy back distribution rights for Coca-Cola soft drink brands in France.

"Coca-Cola's proposal" was unacceptable so we refused it," Patrick Ricard, Pernod's chairman, said. He said that talks between the two groups had gone to a halt, and "the ball is now in their camp."

He declined to give further details. However, Pernod and Coca-Cola disclosed in January that they were unable to agree on the "correct" strategy for marketing Coca-Cola brands, and analysts have speculated that the dispute hinges on Pernod's insistence to begin an aggressive marketing campaign for super-free Coke in France.

Pernod's sales of Coca-Cola products totaled 1.4 billion francs (\$245 million) last year and contributed almost 100 million francs to the French company's earnings. Pernod has several distribution contracts with Coca-Cola covering all of France. If allowed to run to their conclusion, the accords would represent income of more than one billion francs, Mr. Ricard said.

The accord that expires soonest is in 1990 and the longest runs to 1997. Pernod, whose products range from Wild Turkey bourbon to pastis and the soft drink Orangina, also reported its results for 1987. Group net attributable profit rose 17.7 percent to 607 million francs and revenue climbed 7 percent to 10.7 billion francs.

Mr. Ricard said that sales in virtually all of Pernod's drinks sectors increased more rapidly than the market developed.

Foreign sales represented about 25 percent of group revenue, compared with 23 percent in 1986. Pernod said it would continue to seek acquisitions enabling it to expand outside of France.

Mr. Ricard said Pernod had "several irons in the fire," but that talks on buying an Australian drinks company had broken down.

He predicted that group profit would continue to rise in 1988 because of more favorable corporate tax rates and dividends paid on Pernod's new 3 percent stake in Compagnie Financière de Suez.

(Reuters, JHT)



Chicago Merc trading: Fines for pushing, shoving and — rarely — punching range up to \$5,000.

Cross-Country Feud: It's Tradition

New York-Chicago Rivalry Even Hotter Since October

By Paul Richter Los Angeles Times Service NEW YORK — The traders at the New York Stock Exchange naturally felt a little superior last month when they heard that the Chicago police had nabbed a man for dressing up with a wig and makeup to cheat traders at a Chicago commodity exchange.

The man was claiming profitable trades and using his disguise to duck out on unprofitable ones — the kind of scam that, at the orderly New York Stock Exchange, "just couldn't happen," said James G. Gallagher, a New York trader.

Chicago traders are used to such jabs from their New York rivals and sometimes counter by bringing up Wall Street's insider-trading scandal or questioning whether New York traders really have a stomach for long odds. "They just don't seem to have the risk takers over there," said Howard Dubnow, a Chicago trader.

Rivalrous exchanges between Chicago and New York traders are a time-honored part of a relationship that has taken on new importance as the financial world debates how to prevent a recurrence of the October stock market collapse.

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(Reuters, JHT)

U.K. Trade Gap Of £720 Million Jolts Markets

LONDON — Britain reported Friday that its current-account deficit narrowed to £720 million (\$1.32 billion) in February. But the figure, much bigger than the markets had expected, sent the pound and stock prices sharply down.

The gap between what Britain spent on foreign goods and services and what it earned from the rest of the world was almost twice as big as economists had anticipated, although it was narrower than January's record £844 million.

The February data worried investors, who fear that the economy is overheating and inflation is about to rise.

Government officials said that the deficit was the second-largest on record, exceeded only by January's shortfall. But they said that the data should be treated with more caution than usual because of changes in procedures for customs documentation.

Mark Brown, an economist at the stockbrokers Phillips & Drew, said, "There is some distortion in there, but people would be unwise to ignore these figures completely. They are telling us something about the underlying economy."

Officials said they expected the distortion caused by the new customs rules to have fully unwound when figures for April are released in May. February's results also reflected a forty operators' strike, they said.

London stock prices, which had been hit hard on Thursday by falling oil prices and concerns over inflation, continued to fall. The financial Times 30-share index fell 14.8 points, to close at 1,767.9, while the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index fell 13.3 to 1,408.3. At one point, the 100-share index was down 23 points.

The pound fell more than 2 pence in London to close at 3.0763 Deutsche marks.

The government said that British exports fell 0.5 percent to £8.18 billion in February, while imports were down nearly 2 percent to £7.50 billion.

But offsetting that £1.3 billion deficit on merchandise trade was a £600 million surplus in earnings from such services as tourism, shipping and banking.

With a strong pound hampering exports and a continuing consumer spending boom encouraging imports, the government projects a balance of payments deficit of £4 billion in 1988, compared with £1.7 billion in 1987.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, meanwhile, discussed the economy with the chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, and the governor of the Bank of England, Robin Leigh-Pemberton.

The trade figures underscored Mr. Lawson's concerns about the rising value of the pound, which makes exports less competitive, and imports cheaper. He has advocated an unofficial target exchange rate of around 3 DM to keep the pound stable.

However, Mrs. Thatcher, whose chief concern is inflation, recently warned against government intervention that would stop the pound from rising further.

In the latest three months, British exports to the European Community fell 13 percent compared with the previous three months, while exports to North America rose by 5 percent.

Retail Prices Climb 0.4%

LONDON — British consumer prices rose 0.4 percent in February, partly because of higher fruit and vegetable prices, to give an annual inflation rate of 3.3 percent, the Department of Employment said Friday.

The nation's consumer price index had been unchanged in January, when the year-on-year inflation rate was also 3.3 percent.

Market forecasts had centered on a monthly increase of 0.2 percent for February.

Prices for clothing, footwear and household goods were all higher, as winter sales ended at major stores. However, prices for motor vehicles and gasoline fell.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said in a speech Friday that there was no justification for excessive wage settlements amid low inflation and falling tax rates.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data for various international currencies.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and other financial data for various interest-bearing instruments.

South Korea Automaker Kia Tries to Carve a Niche in China

ASAN BAY, South Korea — Amid clear signs that the relationship between Seoul and Beijing is warming, Kia Motor Corp. is preparing to secure a foothold in China.

The automaker has begun clearing ground for a factory and loading facility at its west coast bay, which faces the big ports of China's Shandong peninsula just 250 miles (400 kilometers) across the Yellow Sea.

Kia is one of several South Korean companies preparing for an expected bonanza of direct trade with China.

Officially, China has been closed to South Korean trade since the 1950-53 Korean War. But geographical proximity and economic needs have caused unofficial trade to flourish in recent years, with two-way exchanges — mainly through Hong Kong — estimated at more than \$2 billion annually.

President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea has designated the speedy opening of official trade ties with China, followed by formal diplomatic relations by 1993, as a major goal of his new administration.

Kia, currently trailing its competitors, Hyundai Corp. and Daewoo Motor Co., did not wait for Mr. Tian's remarks before beginning its attempt to break into the Chinese market. Kia says openly that it would eventually like to build a car plant in China and is going ahead with its factory at Asan Bay.

Egypt and IMF Are at Standoff but Keep Talking

Cairo Tries to Persuade Fund to Ease Pressure on Pace of Economic Reforms

By Olfat Tohamy Special to the Herald Tribune CAIRO — The Egyptian government is trying to persuade the International Monetary Fund to relax the conditions for rescheduling payments on the country's foreign debt.

The IMF's reaction will determine the support Egypt will get not only for the rescheduling, but also for the release of credits awaiting an IMF go-ahead.

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Friday's NYSE Closing

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Close Chg.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Close	Chg.
38 1/2	37 1/2	IBM	3.12	8.2	11.5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1/4
28 1/2	27 1/2	AT&T	1.00	3.6	15.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
27 1/2	26 1/2	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
26 1/2	25 1/2	Apple	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
25 1/2	24 1/2	Oracle	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
24 1/2	23 1/2	Unisys	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
23 1/2	22 1/2	Comshare	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
22 1/2	21 1/2	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
21 1/2	20 1/2	3M	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
20 1/2	19 1/2	Eastman	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
18 1/2	17 1/2	Genentech	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
17 1/2	16 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
16 1/2	15 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
15 1/2	14 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
14 1/2	13 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
13 1/2	12 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
11 1/2	10 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
10 1/2	9 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
9 1/2	8 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
8 1/2	7 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
7 1/2	6 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
6 1/2	5 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
5 1/2	4 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
4 1/2	3 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
3 1/2	2 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
2 1/2	1 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
1 1/2	1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10.0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

March 25

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5000 bushels per 100 lbs. contract

May 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

July 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Sept 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Nov 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Jan 1989 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Mar 1989 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Est. Settle 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Prev. Day Open Int. 117 1/2 up 1/4

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5000 bushels per 100 lbs. contract

May 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

July 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Sept 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

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Est. Settle 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Prev. Day Open Int. 117 1/2 up 1/4

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 short tons per 100 lbs. contract

May 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

July 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Sept 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Nov 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Jan 1989 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Mar 1989 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Est. Settle 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Prev. Day Open Int. 117 1/2 up 1/4

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 100 short tons per 100 lbs. contract

May 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

July 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Sept 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Nov 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Jan 1989 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Mar 1989 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Est. Settle 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Prev. Day Open Int. 117 1/2 up 1/4

COYBEAN (CBT) 5000 bushels per 100 lbs. contract

May 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

July 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Sept 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Nov 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

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Mar 1989 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Est. Settle 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Prev. Day Open Int. 117 1/2 up 1/4

WHEAT (CBT) 5000 bushels per 100 lbs. contract

May 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

July 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Sept 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

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Est. Settle 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Prev. Day Open Int. 117 1/2 up 1/4

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5000 bushels per 100 lbs. contract

May 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

July 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Sept 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

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Est. Settle 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Prev. Day Open Int. 117 1/2 up 1/4

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 short tons per 100 lbs. contract

May 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

July 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

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Prev. Day Open Int. 117 1/2 up 1/4

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 100 short tons per 100 lbs. contract

May 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

July 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

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May 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

March 25

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Grains

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Sept 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

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Prev. Day Open Int. 117 1/2 up 1/4

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5000 bushels per 100 lbs. contract

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July 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

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Prev. Day Open Int. 117 1/2 up 1/4

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 short tons per 100 lbs. contract

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July 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

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SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 100 short tons per 100 lbs. contract

May 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

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COYBEAN (CBT) 5000 bushels per 100 lbs. contract

May 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

July 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

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Nov 1988 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Jan 1989 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

Mar 1989 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Jardine Net Profit Rose 64% in '87

By Colleen Geraghty
Special to the Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., the Hong Kong financial, real estate and retail conglomerate, reported Friday that its profit leaped 64 percent last year to a record 784 million Hong Kong dollars (\$100.4 million).

tax and minority interests rose 58 percent at Dairy Farm, 29 percent at Mandarin Oriental, and 20 percent at Hongkong Land.
The percentage increases for Dairy Farm and Mandarin are based only on estimated 1986 earnings because 1987 was their first year as independently held public companies.

company's 1987 earnings. Financial services contributed 27 percent, as did property, hotels, and transport services combined.
Only the engineering and construction unit performed poorly.
Although Jardine has adopted a deliberate policy of global diversification, 70 percent of its earnings are still derived from business in Hong Kong and China. The company has been seeking to boost its investments in the region since the October stock market collapse.

Hearing Is Set On Defections At Lord, Geller

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A judge has ordered former executives of Lord, Geller, Einstein, to show why they should not be enjoined from setting up a new advertising agency and soliciting employees or clients of their old firm.

Japan Airport Builder Picks French Design for Terminal

OSAKA — Kansai International Airport Co. said Friday it had selected a design by a French company, Aéroports de Paris, for the passenger terminal at a new airport being built in western Japan.
The 1 billion yen (\$794 billion) airport project, on an artificial island in the middle of Osaka bay, has become a contentious issue with the United States, which has been seeking wider access to the Japanese construction market.

consulting fee of 18 million yen, he said. Aéroports de Paris did not receive additional money.
A Kansai official who asked not to be identified said the company had been under pressure from Japanese industry to support a plan developed by a leading Japanese consultant, Nikken Sekkei.
Welcoming the decision, an EC spokesman, Michael Lake, said, "It demonstrates that serious proposals, with good ideas, good technology and hard work can be fruitful even in the traditionally difficult area of the Japanese market."



Bill Jordan, left, president of Britain's Amalgamated Engineering Union, and Norman Willis, center, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, with Lon Rastvorac, Ford's manager of labor relations, in Detroit. The unions had hoped to reopen talks on locating the plant in Dundee.

Ford Rejects Appeal for Scottish Factory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Ford Motor Co. has rejected an appeal by a British labor union delegation to change its mind and locate a £40 million (\$73 million) plant in Dundee, Scotland, the British Broadcasting Corp. reported Friday.
Ford managers in Detroit told a visiting union delegation that the decision was final because a last-minute agreement by Britain's Trades Union Congress, a national labor federation, to a single-union accord at the electronics plant was not unanimous, the BBC said.

would reopen talks. The company also will look for alternatives to building the plant in Dundee, he said.
After Ford said last week it had lost patience and would not locate the plant at Dundee, the TUC's governing general council met Wednesday and voted 23 to 15 to allow representation by a single union.
Under that agreement, the Amalgamated Engineering Union would have had sole negotiating rights in the plant. But the Transport and General Workers' Union, which represents two-thirds of the more than 32,000 workers at Ford's existing British plants, continued to object.
Radio reports said other European countries were already lobbying Ford for the plant, which will employ about 450 people.
The plant will produce electronic engine controls for use by Ford's European auto plants.
"There are some very hard lessons to be learned, obviously," Donald Dewar, the opposition Labor Party's parliamentary spokesman on Scottish affairs, said Friday. (AP, Reuters)

Analysts Say Roche Ally Probably Bought Stake

ZURICH — A major Swiss bank or insurance company probably bought ICN Pharmaceuticals Inc.'s 8.6 percent stake in F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. on behalf of Hoffmann-La Roche, analysts said Friday.
ICN, a Californian company, said Thursday it had sold its stake in the Swiss chemical company for about \$209 million. It did not identify the buyer.
ICN's chairman, Milan Panic, said, "In selling our major position in the company, we understand and respect Hoffmann-La Roche's desire to remain in family control for the rest of the century."
The stated price represented a 22.8 percent premium over Thursday's closing price for Hoffmann-La Roche shares. Analysts said they believed an ally of Roche paid the premium to snap up the shares in order to end speculation about a possible takeover attempt.
A Hoffmann-La Roche spokesman declined to discuss the transaction, saying the buyer wished to remain anonymous.
Andreas Meier, an analyst with Zurich Cantonal Bank, said it made sense for Hoffmann-La Roche's management to line up a buyer for ICN's stake to end the rumors that regularly flare up about a takeover attempt.
"that keeps Roche's name in the newspapers and leads to uncertainty among some of the shareholders," he said.
"If the buyer were really independent from Roche, it would not be in his interest to get an 8 percent stake," he said. By law, Hoffmann-La Roche cannot buy back its own shares.
An 8 percent stake would not be large enough to wrest control of the

company from the Sacher family, which is believed to control a comfortable majority.
Company officials have always maintained that any takeover attempt was doomed to failure. Of its 16,000 voting shares, only about 25 percent are considered freely traded. Analysts believe the rest are concentrated among the family.
Hoffmann-La Roche's chief executive, Fritz Gerber, is also chairman of Zurich Insurance Co., but a spokesman for the insurer denied it played a role in the transaction.
A spokesman for Swiss Bank Corp., which arranged financing for Hoffmann-La Roche's unsuccessful attempt to take over Sterling Drug Inc. earlier this year, said, "I am not in a position to say anything about it."

Beazer Sweetens Bid for Koppers

LONDON — Beazer PLC offered shareholders of Koppers Co. a sweetened bid of \$60 a share on Friday, valuing the Pittsburgh-based building materials and cement company at \$1.63 billion.
Before going directly to shareholders, Beazer had told Koppers management on Wednesday it was prepared to raise its bid to \$60 a share if the company agreed to negotiate a takeover.
Beazer, a British construction and building materials company, initially offered \$45 a share. It raised the bid last week to \$36 a share, or \$1.52 billion. Koppers has said it is prepared to go into debt to finance a one-time payout to shareholders as a defensive maneuver.

Nordstjernan Raises Bid for the Swedish Builder ABV to \$624 Million

STOCKHOLM — Nordstjernan AB, the Swedish industrial conglomerate, raised its bid Friday for the building company Amerad Betong Vagforbetrattning AB to 400 kronor per share from 325, valuing the company at about \$7 billion (624 million). But ABV rejected the offer.
Also Friday, a consortium led by AGA AB, an electricity and timber conglomerate, and Mo & Donjon AB and Svenska Cellulosa AB, the forestry products groups, said they had won backing for a \$7 billion kronor bid for the power and forestry company Graningeverken AB from its largest shareholder, Skanska AB.

Nordstjernan already has a 15 percent stake and 30 percent of the voting rights in ABV. ABV's managing director, Sven-Ake Johansson, said Nordstjernan's new bid did not change the company's opinion that a merger would create no added value for ABV or its shareholders.
Lennart Eriksson, an analyst with Handelsbanken, said, "We haven't seen the last of this yet. There is obviously great resistance in ABV to this takeover."
A merger of ABV and Nordstjernan's own building company, Johnson Construction Co., would create Sweden's second-biggest building company after Skanska.
In the Graningeverken bid, analysts said that Skanska's backing was a major coup for the AGA-MoDo consortium, which plans to divide up Graningeverken. Skanska has 29 percent of Graningeverken's voting shares. But the second-largest shareholder, the Nordin family, with 24 percent of the votes, said

this week it would not support the bid at any price.
"Without the support of the family, it can't get through," said Mikael Sjowall, an analyst with the brokers Kleinwort & Groveson. "The consortium needs 90 percent of the shares to force minority shareholders to sell and split the company up as they wish."
But Mary Foster, an analyst with Ark Securities, said, "This is the decisive move in this battle. I don't see how Graningeverken can hold out for much longer."
The trend toward takeovers and consolidation in Swedish industry has gained momentum from a decline in share prices since the October stock market collapse.
At the same time, many blue-chip Swedish companies have had an unusually successful year. The 16 largest made a total of 35 billion kronor in profits, and analysts say that prospects for 1988 are even better.
This year's bids include the two biggest

RIVALS: New York-Chicago Feud Even Hotter Since October Collapse

(Continued from first finance page)
like a comfortable living," said William W. Rosenberg, a partner in the specialist firm of Fowler & Roseman.
By contrast, the futures trading pits are scenes of furious disorder, where hundreds of traders compete and collide in pursuit of the fastest trade at the best price. Any trader can write a deal with any other.

the post where the specialist conducts his action. Traders at the Merc's S&P pit often make deals across its full 42-foot diameter.
The risk in the futures pits is reflected in the turnover rate among traders, which Mr. Melamed estimates at 20 percent a year among newcomers. Others put the figure at 30 percent.

tees that are among the most heavily funded anywhere.
But it is unclear whether its might will be sufficient to fend off the current efforts to increase regulation. Many observers believe that Mr. Phelan of the NYSE has already won the public relations offensive by persuading the public of the connection between the stock market's dangerous swings and the new kinds of trading.
While most observers don't expect a major regulatory overhaul, such influential members of Congress as Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin and head of the Senate Banking Committee, are pushing for change. David S. Ruder, the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has asked Congress for broad new powers over index futures and wants to raise margins as high as 25 percent for some traders.

The two trading centers have clashed as promoters of competing investments, argued over how the financial world should be regulated, and disagreed on how to handle eruptions of trading volatility.

weekly turnover of three or four seats.
Turnover among specialists is less frequent at New York's Big Board, partly because it's almost impossible for the inexperienced to get a position on the floor. And despite post-crash complaints that specialists are undercapitalized, they generally are backed with more capital than commodity traders.

Trading in these index futures boomed as billion-dollar investors developed lightning-quick, computerized strategies for buying and selling huge blocks of stocks, stock-index futures and related investments. These new trading tactics made huge profits for the New York stock traders as they stumped the market and more trading in both cities during the five-year bull market.

Proposals to give greater control to the SEC have aroused an ancient fear in the futures industry, since the SEC is reputed to be a far tougher regulator than its current overseer, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.
Spooked by fears of a regulatory crackdown, the Chicago exchanges have imposed new rules on their own operations. The Merc has raised margins sharply since the crash and set limits on how much its S&P 500 stock-index futures can rise or fall during the day.

the Chicago and New York markets.
These investments caught on because they allowed investors essentially to bet on whether the stock market as a whole was headed up or down. Such bets could protect investors from punishing losses on stocks if that market suddenly plunged.
And they could be purchased on a margin of 5 percent to 15 percent of their value. Purchasers of stocks, by comparison, have to put up 50 percent of their price.

But many New York traders feared the volatility that accompanied them. The big investors' split-second buying and selling shook the markets, driving the Dow Jones industrial average up or down 30, 50 — even 75 points in a day.
Well before the collapse, many on Wall Street contended that these price gyrations would scare investors from the market and threaten a way in which American businesses had always raised money to run their offices and build their factories.
The stock traders' worst fears were realized when the Dow fell 508 points on Oct. 19. New York soon seized on speculative futures trading as a key cause, and called for sharply higher margins on futures.

Chicago and New York have clashed as promoters of competing investments, argued over how the financial world should be regulated, and disagreed on how to handle eruptions of trading volatility. Their battles are often fought by proxy: by academics who support their points of view, by allies in Congress who tend to sympathize with their positions.
Today's clash over market revision has been taking shape since 1982, when the trading of the highly volatile investments called stock-index futures forged a link between

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Table with 6 columns: Country/Currency, 12 months + 52 ISSUES, % SAVINGS, 6 months + 26 ISSUES, % SAVINGS, 3 months + 13 ISSUES, % SAVINGS. Rows include Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Gr. Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Rest of Europe, Rest of Africa, Asia.

*In Germany, hand delivery is available in major cities on publication date. For details and rates, please check here and fill in your address below. **At these rates, you can get early morning hand delivery in the following cities: Oslo, Stavanger, Stockholm, Göteborg and Malmö. Offer valid through March 31, 1988 for new subscribers only.

IMPORTANT: RATES GO UP MARCH 31ST SO SUBSCRIBE TODAY! Includes a form for subscription details, payment method (Access, Amex, Diners, Visa, Eurocard, MasterCard), and contact information for the International Herald Tribune.

Indigo Take-off: Navigo investors drove McGraw-Hill down from \$83 to \$43 in the '87 crash for four on issuing recession would hurt its advertising revenues. Includes contact info for Indigo Investment S.A.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late traded elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

17 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 High	52 Low	Comp. Div. Payout
100	4 1/2	4 1/8	ADM	5.5	15	10 1/2	7 1/2	100%
100	4 1/2	4 1/8	ADM	5.5	15	10 1/2	7 1/2	100%
100	4 1/2	4 1/8	ADM	5.5	15	10 1/2	7 1/2	100%
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100	4 1/2	4 1/8	ADM	5.5	15	10 1/2	7 1/2	100%
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17 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 High	52 Low	Comp. Div. Payout
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100	4 1/2	4 1/8	ADM	5.5	15	10 1/2	7 1/2	100%
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100	4 1/2	4 1/8	ADM	5.5	15	10 1/2	7 1/2	100%
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100	4 1/2	4 1/8	ADM	5.5	15	10 1/2	7 1/2	100%
100	4 1/2	4 1/8	ADM	5.5	15	10 1/2	7 1/2	100%

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 25th March 1988

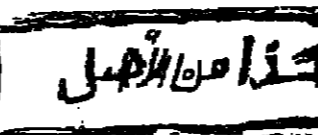
The market's value fluctuations are reflected by the funds listed with the exception of those noted on issue prices. The market's value fluctuations are reflected by the funds listed with the exception of those noted on issue prices. The market's value fluctuations are reflected by the funds listed with the exception of those noted on issue prices.

Fund Name	Price	Change	Fund Name	Price	Change
ALMA GROUP	1.25	+0.02	ALMA GROUP	1.25	+0.02
ALMA GROUP	1.25	+0.02	ALMA GROUP	1.25	+0.02
ALMA GROUP	1.25	+0.02	ALMA GROUP	1.25	+0.02
ALMA GROUP	1.25	+0.02	ALMA GROUP	1.25	+0.02

Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Note	Rate	Term	Issuer/Note	Rate	Term
Alaska Pacific	7.50%	30 days	Alaska Pacific	7.50%	30 days
Alaska Pacific	7.50%	30 days	Alaska Pacific	7.50%	30 days
Alaska Pacific	7.50%	30 days	Alaska Pacific	7.50%	30 days
Alaska Pacific	7.50%	30 days	Alaska Pacific	7.50%	30 days

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 61395F for further information.



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower Despite Intervention

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against major foreign currencies Friday in New York despite intervention by the U.S. Federal Reserve.

The pound also declined after it reported a much wider deficit than expected in its current account for February.

Dealers said the intervention by the Fed, the U.S. central bank, was a show of solidarity with the Bank of Japan, which had supported the yen currency earlier with purchases.

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Rate, Change. Includes London Dollar Rates for Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

when the market opens," he said. The dollar had closed mostly lower in Europe also, despite the Bank of Japan's intervention.

The dollar came under selling pressure in late trading in London, touching a low of 125.08 yen before recovering slightly to finish at 125.28 yen, down from 125.80 at Thursday's close.

The dollar closed in New York at 125.15, down from 125.60 at Thursday's close; at 1.6725 Deutsche marks, down from 1.6770; at 5765 French francs, down from 5995, and at 1.3835 Swiss francs, down from 1.3865.

Sumita Says Credit Policy Will Be Steady

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan governor, Satoshi Sumita, said Friday that the central bank would maintain current credit conditions, emphasizing price stability while keeping a close watch on exchange rates.

However, recent money supply growth has been excessive from a long-term perspective, given Japan's economic fundamentals, he said.

Money supply has been growing at an annual rate of 12 percent in recent months, partly because the central bank has been selling yen to bolster the dollar.

With the influx of yen in the domestic economy, credit conditions might cause a rise in prices of goods by encouraging speculative transactions, he said.

SEC Foresees Litigation of Big Fraud Cases

WASHINGTON — David S. Ruder, the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, says his agency's staff might be required to litigate "large fraud cases" this year and might need more money than the agency sought in its budget request for the 1989 fiscal year.

Mr. Ruder made his statements before a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee on Thursday. He echoed recent comments by other officials and threw into question how much cooperation the government is getting from witnesses in its investigation of fraud on Wall Street.

The huge investigation began with the arrest in the fall of 1986 of Ivan F. Boesky, a leading arbitrageur, in connection with insider trading.

"Although I can't detail it here, we think there is some possibility that we will be involved in what I call large-case litigation, which

Oil Prices Edge Up but OPEC Date Is in Doubt

NEW YORK — Oil prices capped a hectic week with a modest rise on Friday amid uncertainty about the date of a meeting of OPEC's pricing committee.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, the May contract for West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude, closed at \$17.03 a barrel, up 7 cents from Thursday's close and the highest level since mid-February.

Prices had risen sharply on Wednesday and Thursday after OPEC's president, Riwanu Lukman, who is also Nigeria's oil minister, said that the cartel's price monitoring committee would meet the first week in April.

The committee has the power to call an emergency conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The markets had greeted news of the meeting as an indication that the cartel would take some action to address the weakness in prices.

The slightly weaker trend in prices surfaced Friday after news that a firm date for the meeting has not yet been fixed.

A spokesman for the Venezuelan Energy Ministry said Friday that a meeting of the committee had been called for April 6, but that the date might be changed.

Oil industry sources said that no major initiative was to be expected from such a meeting.

Only a special conference of all 13 OPEC members could decide to reduce output.

Several London-based market analysts said they believed that a cut was needed, although they differed on how much oil OPEC needed to remove from the market.

Michael Unsworth, an oil analyst at the stockbrokers Smith New Court PLC, said that the cartel needed to cut output by 500,000 barrels a day. But Peter Nicol, an oil analyst at Chase Manhattan Bank, said it should be closer to one million.

The Northern Hemisphere and high oil inventories, "spot" or free market prices have fallen by around 20 percent this year, tempting OPEC producers to discount on cartel-mandated prices.

One European oil company operator said that non-OPEC producers, especially Egypt, Norway, Oman and Mexico, were intensifying consultations about the price problem.

If those four countries, which produce about 4.8 million barrels a day, cut output by 5 percent and OPEC pledged strict observance of its quotas, "there would be a very considerable psychological effect on the market, and the price would jump above \$18," a trader at a European oil company said.

Seven non-OPEC countries met in London in early March to discuss market conditions. On Friday, Ecuador's oil minister, Fernando Santos Alvide, called for a special OPEC conference at which members would agree to cut output during the second half of the year.

But Mr. Giandjar, the Indonesian minister, said he saw no need for a new OPEC formula for pricing or output.

Banking Strains Expected to Keep Fed From Lifting Rates

NEW YORK — Continued gains in the U.S. financial system probably preclude any move by the Federal Reserve policy makers to raise interest rates when they meet Tuesday, economists say.

Fresh signs of potential inflation, a healthier economic expansion, and rising commodity prices and a rise in long-term bond yields — all led some bond market participants to fear that the Fed would respond by raising interest rates.

But the latest weekly banking figures show that strains in the banking system persist, despite the efforts of U.S. regulators. As a result, the Federal Open Market Committee, the central bank's policy-making arm, will probably decide to provide ample liquidity to

the banking system, which in turn will keep rates from rising.

Extended credits, or Fed loans to banks with protracted funding difficulties, averaged \$2.21 billion a day in the week ended March 23, up \$1.05 billion from the previous week.

On March 18, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which insures deposits at federally chartered banks, advanced \$1 billion to Dallas-based First Republic Bank Corp.

Texas's biggest independent bank is struggling under the weight of \$3.2 billion of nonperforming real estate and commercial loans, and has lost at least \$2 billion in deposits this year.

Economists noted that another major financial institution, First City Bancorp. of Texas, is

working with federal regulators on a \$1.5 billion bailout.

"I suppose one could make an economic case that the Fed might consider tightening perhaps, but you also have to consider the Dallas district," said Stephen Sifer of Lehman Government Securities Inc.

On a single-day basis, extended credits amounted to \$2.3 billion on Wednesday, down from \$2.8 billion a week earlier. Economists said the reduction suggested that the extreme pressure that developed in the Dallas district had abated slightly.

But, "I don't think anyone should expect it to run off the balance sheet right away" at the Fed, said William Sullivan, an economist at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

"The Fed still appears to favor a 6% to 6 1/2 percent federal funds rate," he said, referring to the market for interbank deposits that the Fed influences. "I don't think there is any evidence of tightening."

indicate that there are continued and significant stresses in the banking system.

In addition to these banks, large parts of the thrift industry are under financial pressures, economists noted, which puts extra pressure on the Fed to refrain from raising interest rates.

"Any big rise in funding costs to those banks will exacerbate that situation," said Mr. Sullivan of Dean Witter.

James Blumenthal, of Irving Securities Corp., does not agree with those who feel that the central bank is being more restrictive.

"The Fed still appears to favor a 6% to 6 1/2 percent federal funds rate," he said, referring to the market for interbank deposits that the Fed influences. "I don't think there is any evidence of tightening."

Moscow Hints At ADB Role

MANILA — Igor Rogachev, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, said Friday that Moscow might seek membership in the Manila-based Asian Development Bank.

Mr. Rogachev told reporters that the Soviet government would attend the bank's April 28-30 annual meeting in Manila as part of an effort by Moscow to broaden economic relations with Asian countries.

"Of course we shall be glad to be members of all regional organizations including the Asian Development Bank," he replied when asked if the Soviet Union intended to join the 47-member development bank. Moscow also sent an observer to the ADB's annual meeting last year in Osaka, Japan.

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"Although I can't detail it here, we think there is some possibility that we will be involved in what I call large-case litigation, which

would require very substantial resources," Mr. Ruder said. He said a "ballpark figure" of 20 percent of the enforcement division's workload could be devoted to such litigation.

"It is much more resource-intensive to litigate a major securities

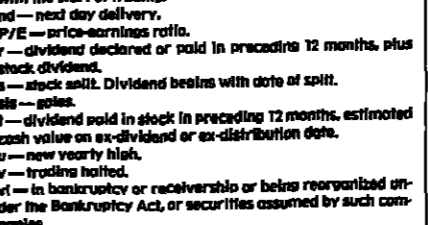
fraud case than it is to engage in the investigative phase, and reach agreement," he said after the hearing.

The Reagan administration has proposed a budget of \$160.9 million for the SEC in the 1989 fiscal year, an increase of 19 percent from the previous year. Fiscal 1989 begins Oct. 1.

As part of its investigation, the SEC notified Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. in January about impending civil charges it expects to be brought against top executives of the firm.

Drexel said it did not expect any issues arising from the investigation to be resolved for several months. It said that all public accounts of the investigations that have linked Drexel to wrongdoing were based on information "furnished by the convicted felon Boesky." Mr. Boesky, who pleaded guilty to one criminal charge in April 1987, began a three-year prison sentence on Thursday.

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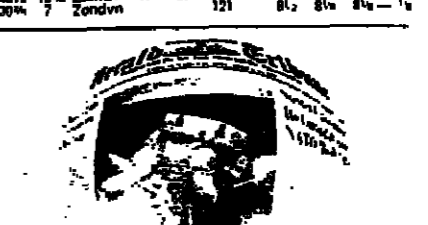
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David S. Ruder



David S. Ruder

Friday's OTC Prices. MASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This table contains a list of OTC securities with their prices and volume.

Table with 6 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 4 P.M. Close, Net. Contains financial data for various stocks.

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ACROSS

1 City on the Alabama
6 Hawaiian goose
10 Thunderstruck
14 Turkish pavilion
19 Bay window
20 Done
21 Pith
22 Roman handles
23 Artificial assurance
25 Foreigner
27 "— Lay Dying"— Faulkner
28 The study of wealth
30 Mil. rank
31 Parlor piece
33 Small sandpiper
34 Candles
36 Placed on Elba, e.g.
39 Move in a slalom race
40 Bluster
42 Coin minter's blank
45 TV's vocal equine
47 Novelist Sinclair
49 "Yes—": S. Davis Jr.

ACROSS

53 One of the "deadly seven"
54 Cat fancier
57 Reduce a fever
58 "Wait— Dark," 1967 film
60 Kohoutek, e.g.
61 TV sitcom
62 Red Sea port
63 Tokens of
65 Emboss metal
67 William— Years
68 Existence: Comb. form
69 Cubic meter
70 Mars: Comb. form
71 Musical notations
73 Off balance
74 Blue-penciled
78 Items on pitchers' mounds
79 Sound in a round
80 "Clo-Clo" composer
82 Babe Ruth's retired number
83 Forbidden
84 Like a goldfish
87 Ibsen heroine

ACROSS

88 Katarina Witt feat.
89 Contract
90 Inaugural
91 Partner to
92 Declaration signer
94 Bulgarian money
97 Pub pastime
99 Member of a safari
102 Legendary co-founder of Rome
104 Impede
108 S.A. country
109 Awakener's stretching activity
114 A Thai tongue
115 Ephemeral
117 Study of engraving upon gems
119 Mature
120 Ex-constellation
121 Rare
122 "Boleto" composer
123 Golfing great
124 Cupid
125 Novelist
126 Jenny Lind, e.g.

Vocabulary Builder By Brett A. Blaylock

- © New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.
- DOWN**
- 59 People of Riga
62 King of Naples: 1808-15
64 Distressful call
66 Soviet collective
67 Counterfeit
69 Corset
71 Dog star
72 Source of limseed oil
73 City in Artois
74 Tannery
75 Heath
- DOWN**
- 76 Saarinen
77 Oates
79 Oates book: 1969
81 Encircle, with "in"
84 Bow and arrow
85 Channel control
86 Stick's alternative
93 Rely
95 Ruffe bird
- DOWN**
- 96 Common
98 Purports
99 Max and Bugs
100 U.S. Senator from N.C.: 1954-74
101 Yawning
102 Rock Starr
103 Volley
105 "... a feeling and—"
106 Fuzeworth
107 Author of "The White Company"
110 Coll. World Series sponsor
111 Skin: Comb. form
112 Nautical chains
113 — dixit
116 Education org.
118 Nomologist's forte

- DOWN**
- 1 Couches
2 Clear a tape
3 Lawful
4 N.Y.C. landmark
5 "Restaurant," A. Guthrie opus
6 Black: Fr. reveler's cry
7 Greek
8 Medieval church-music signs
9 Artificially mischievous
11 Best practical arts
12 Part of Q.E.D.
- DOWN**
- 13 Actress Moore
14 Dorothy Gale's
15 Part of speech: Abbr.
16 Inedible orange
17 More rational
18 Waits
24 Actress Ritter
26 Service-station accelerator
29 Cervantes's aunt
32 Pertaining to bells
35 Devotee of the practical arts
37 Put up
- DOWN**
- 38 One of the Cyclades
40 Vertical piece in a door frame
41 Rake
42 Vent
43 Selenite, to Ovid
44 Macraunt's forerunner
46 White: Lat. Stage
48 Stag
50 Physician's accelerator
51 Noted netman
52 Approximate
55 Straight muscles
56 Tragedy written in 1604

ANCESTORS: 900 Years in the Life of a Chinese Family
By Frank Ching. 528 pages. \$22.95. William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Jean Fritz

It becomes obvious after reading Frank Ching's "Ancestors: 900 Years in the Life of a Chinese Family" that the point of departure for the study of Chinese history should not be dynasties or emperors, but one family in this family-oriented society. Ching, a correspondent for The Wall Street Journal who left China at age 3, just before the Communist takeover, may not have realized as he started this quest for his roots how well documented his history was, nor how intertwined were the stories of individual family members with the records of the government itself.

The Ching (Qin according to modern spelling) family may or may not date back to the First Emperor remembered for his famous terra cotta army, but it can be traced, generation by generation, to 1049 and the birth of Qin Guan, a famous romantic poet whose success, like that of most scholar-officials, depended not only on his ability but on the whims of the court.

The book is long, as it needs to be, for it is

BOOKS

necessarily a slow process for a reader even to begin to grasp the sense of accumulated time with which the Chinese live. Not only does time stretch back from ancestor to ancestor but forward— indefinitely and capriciously. Death seems to have little effect on a person's career. A writer, no matter how long dead and safely buried, might still be in danger if an emperor happened upon his writing and was angered. One such writer had his body dug up and burned. The body of his father, who had to assume responsibility for having had such an indiscreet son, was also dug up and burned.

On the other hand, a person could do very well posthumously. Qin Guan, the First Ancestor, was blacklisted on a stone tablet two years after his death but had the good fortune four years later to have his punishment canceled when the stone tablet was struck by lightning. Twenty-three years afterward he began receiving honors. Qin Yubo in the 14th century, however, was perhaps the most dramatic illustration of the irrelevance of death. Pleading retirement, Qin Yubo twice declined to serve the emperor. Although he finally submitted, the emperor never quite forgave those early rebuffs. When Qin Yubo died, Emperor Zhu appointed him the

PEANUTS

WHAT'S THIS NEW PIECE THEY'RE PLAYING? I'VE NEVER HEARD OF IT...

SOME CONDUCTORS LIKE TO PERFORM NEW MUSIC TO CHALLENGE THEIR LISTENERS.

BORING IS CHALLENGING?

BLONDIE

YOU BOYS WANT TO BREAK FOR A SNACK? GREAT IDEA

NOW THOSE ARE THE MAN-SIZED SANDWICHES HE MAKES

NOW I'M READY FOR SOME MORE POKER

AND I'M READY FOR SOME SLEEP

NEXT TIME I'LL BRING TEA AND CRUMPETS

BEEBLE BAILEY

THE SMITHSONIAN HAS ARCHIE BUNKER'S CHAIR... ALAN ALDA'S GIN MILL...

WHY NOT BEEBLE BAILEY'S BED?

ANDY CAPP

OH, NOW, GENTLEMEN, TIME PLEASE!!

JACKIE'S ASKING FOR A FAT LIP, JACKIE IS

WIZARD OF ID

I THINK I'D LIKE TO GET INTO A DIFFERENT FIELD

TRY THE NORTH FORTY

REX MORGAN

WHERE ARE WE GOING, ERIC?

FOR A 50-YARD WALK, THERE'S SOMETHING I WANT TO SHOW YOU

I DECIDED TO GIVE YOU YOUR WEDDING PRESENT IN ADVANCE! HOW DO YOU LIKE IT, DARLING?

IT'S BEAUTIFUL... BUT, AS I TOLD YOU, I'M NOT SURE I'M READY FOR MARRIAGE! I CAN'T ACCEPT THIS, ERIC!

GARFIELD

PERFECT TIMING

DENNIS THE MENACE

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

FRANK CHING'S book is a tour de force: a compelling story of a personal quest that incorporates a 900-year history of China in which the Qins were intimately involved in most major events; a picture of a social system built on the firm foundation of strong family units dominated by Confucian ideals, yet shackled by rigidity and made insecure by the vagaries of people in power. The book is written in a straightforward, clean, reportorial style, but one comes away with the sense that in his long encounter with his past the author has touched the bedrock of strength upon which the Chinese people draw. It deserves to be read.

Jean Fritz, born and brought up on the Yangtze River, has written three books on China for young people. She wrote this review for The Washington Post.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, March 25

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	341.37	+1.25
Brussels	1122.11	+1.25
Frankfurt	238.49	+1.25
London	279.25	+1.25
Madrid	1122.11	+1.25
Paris	1122.11	+1.25
Stockholm	1122.11	+1.25
Zurich	1122.11	+1.25

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Stockholm	1122.11	+1.25
Zurich	1122.11	+1.25

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Amsterdam 22 7 11 30 30 30
Athens 19 14 11 30 30 30
London 17 10 10 30 30 30
Paris 17 10 10 30 30 30
Stockholm 10 5 4 30 30 30
Zurich 7 4 5 30 30 30

WEATHER

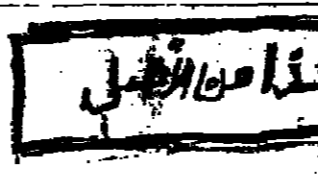
MIDDLE EAST ASIA HIGH LOW

Akaba 19 16 2 36 30 30
Beirut 21 17 12 30 30 30
Damascus 20 17 12 30 30 30
Hanoi 22 17 12 30 30 30
Tel Aviv 22 17 12 30 30 30

OCEANIA

Auckland 21 10 12 54 30 30
Sydney 21 10 12 54 30 30

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Heavy. FRANKFURT: Showers. GENEVA: Partly cloudy. LONDON: Showers. PARIS: Partly cloudy. ST. LOUIS: Partly cloudy. WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. PHOENIX: Partly cloudy. PORTLAND: Partly cloudy. SAN FRANCISCO: Partly cloudy. SEATTLE: Partly cloudy. SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy. SYDNEY: Partly cloudy. TOKYO: Partly cloudy.



SPORTS

Villanova, Somehow, Does It Again

Kentucky Outwitted

By Thomas George

New York Times Service

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — Villanova did it again. It outscrapped and outwitted another shocking NCAA basketball tournament victory, this one by 80-74 in the Southeast Regional semifinals.

Now Villanova is a victory away from reaching the Final Four in Kansas City, Missouri. Three years ago, coach Rollie Massimino took his team to the national championship, winning the final from Georgetown in Lexington, Kentucky.

Thursday night, Kentucky learned first-hand how Massimino forces opponents to play his way. Kentucky entered the game as the Southeastern Conference champion and with a 27-5 record. Villanova finished in the middle of the Big East Conference and had 23 wins and 12 losses.

Villanova established that the game would be played in second gear. And when it finally let Kentucky's reins loose, Kentucky was so frustrated and tense that it eventually tightened the noose itself. Villanova gained an 11-point halftime lead and boosted that to 49-36 before Kentucky closed within 4 points in the second half.

Kentucky moved as close as 74-70 with a minute left. But on each Kentucky spurt, Villanova spread its players on the court and relied on Kenny Wilson's dazzling ball-handling. It was Wilson driving for a basket or Doug West hitting off a clear-out or Mark Plinsky shooting a one-hand bank shot as the 45-second clock expired.

It was Villanova making all the pieces fit. West finished with 20 points as each Villanova starter made double figures. Wilson had six assists. Rex Chapman led Kentucky with 30 points.

Villanova took good shots, took good care of the ball and took the spirit away from Kentucky en route to a 43-32 halftime lead. The Wildcats from the Southeastern Conference seemed stymied by and watched as the Wildcats from the Big East set the pace.

In the final 4:42 of the half, Villanova outscored Kentucky, 14-3. Villanova was outscored in the half, 16-12, but made up for that by outshooting Kentucky, 57.6 percent to 47.8 percent.



Richmond's Steve Kratzer looks for room between Mike Vreeswyk and Duane Causwell of Temple.

Oklahoma Downs Louisville, 108-98

New York Times Service

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — Oklahoma swept to a 108-98 victory over Louisville in the Southeast Regional basketball semifinal, setting up a meeting with Villanova Saturday for the regional final.

Billy Tubbs, Oklahoma's coach, said all season that when his team wins to score 100 points and loses, the loss is his players' fault. But when Oklahoma scores 100 points and loses, he said, it's his fault.

Oklahoma scored its 100th point in this shootout Thursday night with 2 minutes, 38 seconds left. Stacy King lofted a soft jump hook in the lane that sank and gave Oklahoma a 100-87 lead.

After that basket, King winced and glanced over at the bench. Tubbs smiled and nodded.

The players had again placed the monkey on Tubbs' back, and he gladly accepted. Oklahoma, with King's score, had scored 100 points for the 20th game this season. And in those games, Tubbs is 20-0.

"From the coaching standpoint, it was hard-fought," Tubbs said. "I thought our guys responded well in several critical situations, especially at the start, when Louisville jumped out. We came back by shooting the 3-point shot. Our guys are all very willing to take the 3-point shot."

Louisville made more field goals (40-39), but Oklahoma made more three-point shots (10-5).

Temple Stops Richmond

By Peter Alfano

New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — His tie was loosened and what was once a neatly pressed white shirt was now in need of lumbering. John Chaney, Temple University's basketball coach, looked as if he had just finished a tough day at the office. Appearance, however, can be deceiving as Chaney and his team proved in the East Regional NCAA championship semifinal.

The Owls, the No. 1 team in the country, increased their record Thursday night to 32-1 with an impressive 69-47 victory against Richmond. It was a game that Temple was expected to win, but perhaps not quite as handily given Richmond's upset victories against Indiana and Georgia Tech last week.

For its part, Temple experienced some shaky moments winning its first two games of the tournament. But the Owls played their best all-around game thus far. Mark Macon, the freshman guard who led the team in scoring, had 24 points. Mike Vreeswyk, the junior forward, added 19.

Chaney, though, is a difficult person to please. Even with his team ahead by 57-42 late in the game, he paced on the sidelines, berating his players. "There were things I felt we were not doing against their zone," he said.

Chaney was particularly incensed when Vreeswyk attempted a behind-the-back pass that resulted in a turnover. "I got possessed by an evil being," Vreeswyk said afterward, his coach even smiling for a change.

Dick Tarrant, the Spiders' coach, had only the nicest things to say about the Owls. "They have no weaknesses," he said. "Temple was beatable if we played a flawless game and hit a high percentage of shots, about 60 percent. We hit 35 percent instead."

Chaney maintained that there was no extra pressure on his team in the tournament because of its national ranking. He also dismissed trying to handicap the field, saying that a number of teams had a chance to win.

Both teams followed the script in the first half. Temple leading, 32-26. Chaney called Macon and Vreeswyk his designated shooters and they combined for 19 points. Tim Fard, a 6-foot-9-inch (2-meter) forward, added 9 points and had 8 rebounds.

Evangelisti, who said in December he was ready to give back the bronze medal, was not accused of wrongdoing.

Carl Lewis of the United States won the gold medal in the long jump event at the World Championships, ahead of Robert Emmian of the Soviet Union.

Television film showed that Italian officials put the marker in the sand at a fixed measure before Evangelisti jumped.

Chaney in sport is not considered a crime and Italian judges would not investigate the case ruled there were no grounds for issuing criminal charges.

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Alberto Tomba, with his brother Marco, after Friday's fall.

Italian Olympic Panel Cites Cheating in Track

The Associated Press

ROME — The Italian Olympic Committee, after a three-month investigation, announced Friday that Italian officials falsified the long jump result at the 1987 World track and field championships in Rome to ensure that Italy's Giovanni Evangelisti won the bronze medal.

The executive committee of Italy's highest sports authority said disciplinary measures will be taken against eight officials of the Italian track and field federation involved in the scandal. They included federation's secretary-general, Luciano Barra, and Ezzo Rossi, the technical director of the national track team.

The Olympic committee, citing a report by an official inquiry commission, said that the measure of 8.38 meters, which allowed Evangelisti to take the bronze medal from Larry Myricks of the United States, "was not the one actually reached by the Italian athlete."

The error in measuring Evangelisti's jump was not a result of faulty electronic equipment "but of the action" of Italian officials who were identified by the investigation, the committee said.

Those who arranged the result, according to the investigation, were five judges who measured the long jump event at Rome's Olympic Stadium last Sept. 5.

The committee implied they acted in agreement with Barra and Rossi.

Evangelisti's measure, set on his last jump, had been immediately questioned by experts and some athletes. The Italian Olympic committee, facing mounting international pressure, began an official investigation in January.

Disciplinary action against the eight Italian officials involved in the case — ranging from a temporary suspension to a life ban from sport activities — will be decided by the track and field federation at a later date.

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Hangl Takes Giant Slalom and Tomba Takes Spill

The Associated Press

SAALBACH, Austria — Martin Hangl of Switzerland won the men's last giant slalom of the World Cup season Friday, his second victory in as many days, and teammate Pirmin Zurbriggen scored a 17-point lead over Alberto Tomba of Italy in overall standings going into Saturday's slalom, the final event of the season.

Tomba, double Olympic champion in the first run, missed a gate and was disqualified. Zurbriggen finished a strong third and collected points to bring his total to 298.

Tomba, who has 281 points, just either win Saturday's slalom place second to have a chance of winning the overall title.

If Tomba wins the race, Zurbriggen needs to place at least seventh to take the title.

"Things look better now but I just take into account that Tomba probably will win the slalom," Zurbriggen said. "I need to have a good race tomorrow."

Despite the fall, Tomba took the slalom title although he did not finish the race, ending the season with 82 points in the giant slalom. Hubert Stroz of Austria scored second with 69, while his teammate Helmut Mayer finished third with 67.

Zurbriggen, winner of downhill and super-giant titles, placed fourth with 65.

Tomba, who won Olympic titles in the slalom and giant slalom, early cried after his elimination Friday. "The snow was too fast, I slipped the edge with the inside of my ski," he said. The Italian fell on his hip, managed to get up but then missed a gate just before the intermediate mark.

Zurbriggen, who was 13th out of a gate just before Tomba, had a problem on my back and I thought I would have to abandon, but then I realized that I was still in the groove and managed to pull it off," he said.

The battle between Tomba and Zurbriggen overshadowed a remarkable performance by Hangl. Winner in the World Cup slalom Thursday, Hangl posted the fastest times in both runs Friday.

He clocked 1:08.60 in the 49-gate first run and posted 1:15.93 in the second for an aggregate of 2:24.53. Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, a 1985 and 1986 World Cup winner, finished second in 2:24.65. Hangl's times were 1:08.71 and 1:15.94.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

Table showing NBA Standings for Eastern Conference (Atlantic and Central Divisions) and Western Conference (Midwest and Pacific Divisions). Columns include team name, wins, losses, and percentage.

CAA Results

Table showing CAA Results for East Regional, Southeast Regional, and CAA Championships. Columns include team name and score.

World Cup Skiing

Table showing World Cup Skiing results for Men's and Women's slalom and giant slalom events. Columns include skier name, country, and time.

Figure skating

World Championships

Table showing World Championships results for Women's slalom and giant slalom events. Columns include skater name, country, and score.

Tennis

Table showing Tennis results for Women's slalom and giant slalom events. Columns include player name, country, and score.

Duke Squeaks by Rhode Island

New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Rhode Island University gave Duke its biggest scare of the NCAA basketball tournament thus far, but the Blue Devils survived, 73-72, and advanced to the East Regional final Saturday against Temple.

"They're a good team, boy, a really good team," said Mike Krzyzewski, the Duke coach. "We got a bad half out of our system, but we mucked this out against a very fine team."

Duke won Thursday night primarily because it was able to slow the tempo in the second half, forcing Rhode Island into a half-court game. Duke also won because it had more depth and outscored Rhode Island, 47-33. And yet, the Rams came close to beating Duke and the odds.

"We played a great game against a very good team," said Tom Penders, the Rhode Island coach. "I told the kids we were staying in until they dragged us up the floor."

At the outset, it looked as if Duke was going to outclass Rhode Island. The Blue Devils led, 18-5, and guard Tom Garrick of Rhode Island had three fouls with 13 minutes remaining in the first half. Penders decided to take a chance. He left Garrick in the game, knowing he could not afford to have 20 points sitting beside him on the bench.

Kenny Green, a forward with a sunny disposition, came into the game, and he and Carlton Owens led a comeback that enabled Rhode Island to lead briefly, 37-36. The Rams were challenging Duke, which was getting into foul trouble.

That was when Krzyzewski changed his defense and instructed his players to show more patience on offense. Led by Danny Ferry, the power forward and star of the team, and Kevin Strickland, a senior guard, Duke eventually moved ahead to stay, 57-55, with 10 minutes to play.

Still, Rhode Island stayed close. The Rams pressured Duke with a full-court zone trap, resulting in turnovers. But the price was having to foul Duke, and center Robert Brickey, made four free throws in the final 64 seconds to keep his team barely ahead. "It's something I work a lot on in practice," he said.

"I didn't like the idea at first. I thought I'd become more individualistic, more removed, but I realized they don't give it to anybody."

Singleton said he used to go under the stands and exercise and also to watch the television monitor for the center-field camera, to see what the pitchers were throwing.

"I had too much time to think about my last at-bat," Singleton said. "I was giving the pitcher too much credit, or not enough credit."

Baseball demonstrates some uneasiness about the designated-hitter, now going by the rules of the home league during the World Series. (The Red Sox lose when Don Baylor sat the final two games in 1986; the Twins won with the well-traveled Baylor in the last two games of 1987.)

George Bell has made it clear that he is not going to go easily. The Blue Jays would be crazy to trade that talent, but he'd be a terror in the National League, where they play real baseball: more strategy, better drama.

Perhaps Bell has also touched the consciousness of Peter Ueberroth, the commissioner who has seen studies that the American public is uncomfortable with the designated hitter.

Ueberroth has yet to make his one great mark on his adopted game. Here is his opportunity to play Teddy Roosevelt. He can pound the table and say "Bully!" just like the old Rough Rider himself, and abolish the designated hitter.

Simple. Tell everybody it's a plot to weaken our moral character. The designated hitter is un-American. It's also un-Canadian. And as George Bell will tell you, it is surely un-Dominican.

Fouts of San Diego Chargers Retires

The Associated Press

RANCHO SANTA FE, California — Quarterback Dan Fouts, who led the San Diego Charger's record-setting offense in the late 1970s and early 1980s, announced his retirement from professional football.

"After 15 years, this body has taken about as many hits as it can," Fouts said Thursday. He said his decision was a mutual one by him and club officials. Fouts, 36, came to the Chargers in 1973 as a third-round draft choice from the University of Oregon. He became the starter later that year, replacing his boyhood idol, Johnny Unitas.

Fourteen years later, Fouts overtook Unitas in passing yards to become the NFL's second greatest passer. He leaves with 43,040 passing yards, trailing only Fran Tarkenton, who has 47,003.

George Bell Can Tell You Why Johnny Can't Run

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — Want to know why Johnny can't run? Want to know why Joanie can't jump? Want to know why people are plodding and lumbering all around you on the sidewalk as you walk to work?

Troubled because the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic keep winning the luge and the bobsled?

To be sure, Americans were flabby and wheezing before the designated hitter was adopted by the American League in 1973. The Russians had already launched Sputnik. The Brazilians had already given Pele to the world.

Then the designated hitter sent a message to America: relax, take it easy, your turn will come around again. Drink a soda. Look at Playboy. Watch the soaps. Take the break.

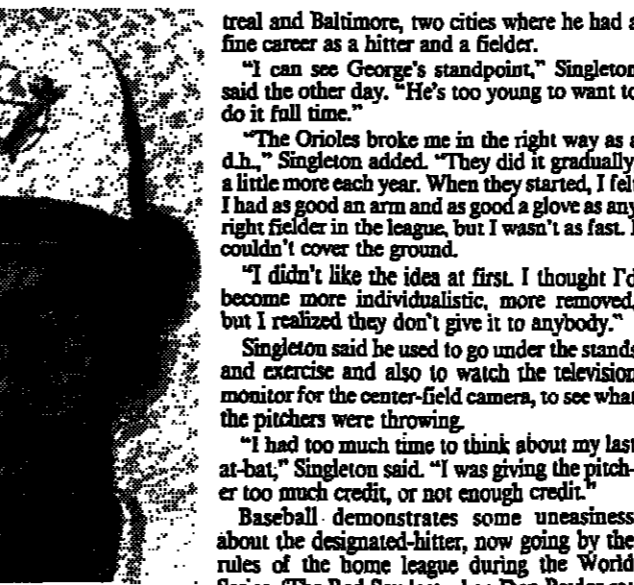
Now a player named George Bell is struggling valiantly against the mental and physical deterioration of being a designated hitter.

Bell made his point by having a temper tantrum in public, sulking in the Toronto bullpen between innings and talking about insubordination before he accepted a part-time move to designated hitter, at least temporarily.

Ever since Bell started playing the game at the age of 2, or whenever they start baseball in the Dominican Republic, he has understood the essence of the game: You play it. You take your turn at bat and then take your turn in the field. It's easy to make fun of George Bell. Go ahead. Temperamental jerk. Makes too much money. Won't talk to the press most of the time. Shunned in the final week of the season as the Blue Jays blew the division lead.

But he was also the most valuable player of his league, a feared hitter, a terrific outfielder, and still only 28 years old, not a fading relic. The Blue Jays' management sounds surprised and defensive about its plans. They say they just wanted to protect George Bell.

Now that they wanted to protect him from? They wanted to protect him from another despicable trend in baseball, artificial turf. No matter what study the artificial-turf peo-



George Bell, designated benchwarmer

THE PARIS EDITION The Autobiography of Waverley Root, 1927-1934

Waverley Root, renowned journalist and food writer who wrote for the International Herald Tribune for many years, first came to France in 1927. He intended to stay a few months and remained, except during World War II, for more than half a century. Toward the end of those years, he decided to write his memoirs of Paris in the late 1920s and early 1930s: what it meant to be young at that time in Paris and what it meant to be a newspaperman there. "Root's angle of vision is far more journalistic than literary," said The New York Times, "which makes it rather different — refreshing, if different — from that of most other memoirs of the period." Other critics agree in their praise of "The Paris Edition": "Elegantly done... a minor masterpiece" — The San Francisco Examiner. "Highly enjoyable... consistently civilized and amusing" — The New York Times Sunday Book Review. "Full of charm, humor, good sense and even wisdom" — The New Republic. "Very entertaining" — The New Yorker. "Clean, cool and wonderfully evocative" — The Los Angeles Times. "Delightful" — Washington Post Book World. "Immense wit and charm" — Smithsonian Magazine. "The Paris Edition: The Autobiography of Waverley Root, 1927-1934" was edited by Samuel Abt, a Deputy Editor of the International Herald Tribune. Published by North Point Press, "The Paris Edition" can be ordered directly from the IHT by using the coupon.



Herald Tribune

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POSTCARD

No News in Notrees

By Lisa Belkin

New York Times Service

NOTREES, Texas — In an act of hope, determination or just plain boredom, Kim Baumgardner and her husband, Sam, are planting trees in this dusty West Texas town.

They are planting trees in this dusty West Texas town. Two tiny shrubs, all but hidden by barbed wire, sit in the center of a newly purchased plot next to the Baumgardner home.

Nearly everyone has moved away from Notrees. Old-timers recall that there were once several hundred people here; even as recently as the 1980 census, there were 338.

There used to be several oil-drilling camps here too. But over the years they moved away, and their employees had no reason to remain.

There were no trees in Notrees when it was named in 1944. The Post Office Department told Postmaster C.J. Brown to find a descriptive name, and so he did.

Blackie Robertson chopped off the tops of the trees outside his house last month, because they were dying for lack of water anyway.

Robertson, who runs a cattle ranch, has been a resident for 24 years and remembers when the town had a cafe, a beer hall, and a school.

still wears his spurs. The smaller his hometown gets, the better he likes it. "I'd rather be off 20 minutes of hope, determination or just plain boredom, Kim Baumgardner and her husband, Sam, are planting trees in this dusty West Texas town.

Mrs. Baumgardner agrees that "everybody knows everybody else's business." She likes that. "Everybody can watch my kids," she said. "I wouldn't let my kids outside in Odessa. It's dangerous there."

Mrs. Baumgardner was born here 25 years ago, when her father worked for Shell. She, her three children and her husband, a Shell employee, live in the house where she grew up. She has been outside Texas once, for a vacation in New Mexico.

WHAT'S new in Notrees? Well, the service station reopened last month, much to everyone's relief. It had been closed for three months, until the previous owner sold it to J&J Trucking, the only other business for miles. Now Robertson does not have to go to the tiny nearby hamlet of Goldsmith to buy his cigarettes.

Also new is the "for sale" sign in front of Charlie and Sybil Lovelace's home. Nine years ago they paid \$72,000 for the house, the only two-story structure in town, and they say they will be happy if they can sell it for \$40,000. Lovelace worked at the Shell plant for 25 years, and has lived in Notrees for nine years. But, having retired March 1, he wants to move farther east.

"We want to live where there's drug stores and hospitals and other things people need when they're very mature," Mrs. Lovelace said.

And, of course, there is Mrs. Baumgardner's garden — the two Italian blue cypresses she chose because they were "cute." She says she knows that other trees in Notrees are dying, but insists hers will be different. "The other ones are kind of deserted," she said. "No one comes around to water them. No one cares about them."

She points proudly to the two mulberry trees her father planted years ago, still thriving in the front yard, and to the cedar and the weeping willow growing happily out back.

She has watered them once a week for as long as she can remember, and now she drags a hose to the plot next door and waters her new plants every other day.

"It's something that will last," she said.

The Intelligence of the Roosevelts

By Marjorie Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "Darling Grace," wrote Theodore Roosevelt to his daughter-in-law in July 1918, the year his grandson was born, "the picture of darling wee bunny Archibald made me so dreadfully homesick for him. I long for him, and shall croon every kind of aboriginal nursery song to the blessed wee person."

That is the extraordinary heritage of Archibald Bulloch Roosevelt Jr., former CIA officer and husband of Lucia Roosevelt, U.S. chief of protocol. But "For Lust of Knowing: Memoirs of an Intelligence Officer" is largely the story of how Archie saved himself from the wretched fate of being a Roosevelt.

"I've always been attracted by the exotic," he says. "I didn't want to fall into the mold: I was brought up as a Groton-Harvard-Landon-New York type, and I didn't want to fall into that."

According to the former CIA director Richard Helms, Roosevelt is the real McCoy, "an uncommonly good intelligence officer." The subtitle of his book is something of a misnomer, however; it is discreet to a fault about his CIA activities. More than anything, Archie Roosevelt's memoir is a romance in the tradition of the British Arabists, an account of his love affair with the East.

"When I speak of an intelligence officer," he writes tellingly, "it is in the old-fashioned sense, perhaps best exemplified in fiction by Kipling's British political officers in India."

With an initial leaning toward academia, he learned at one time or another 20 different languages, from Arabic to Old Norse to Middle High German.

"I learned Russian at home," he says. "I taught myself all the languages, and I learned how to speak by talking to the Polish garden-er."

World War II was the welcome disruption that turned him toward his passion. Sent to North Africa and the Middle East as an Army intelligence officer, he came away with strong opinions about French colonialism and Soviet expansionism in those regions — and about American myopia toward them.

He also came away confirmed in his lust for the East. At war's end he joined the CIA, which he served until 1974 — as chief of stations including Istanbul, London and Madrid, and later in Washington as a high-level administrator.

In the course of events he married properly (to Katharine Tweed, daughter of the Wall Street lawyer Harrison Tweed), and improperly divorced.

After the 1950 divorce, "I pondered it night after night," he writes, "and concluded that perhaps my nature was too different from that of the New Englanders with whom I had spent my youth. My next wife would not be a Yankee, but perhaps a warm, smiling Southerner with a softer nature, or even an Arab girl, a black-eyed Hourli like many I had seen — but never touched — over the last few years. I had known a few married to British and Americans in the Middle East and their husbands all appeared to be serenely happy."

Only a few months later, Roosevelt found a Southern belle and black-eyed Arab rolled into one: 21-year-old Vassar student. He was then on loan to the Voice of America, where Selwa Showler, who was about to graduate, was referred for a job interview. "The minute Archie saw me," she says, "he understood me. He knew my history practically from one look at my face."

They were married three months later. "I took this little thing right out of Vassar," he says, and suddenly you can see generations of Roosevelt males behind him. "I didn't want anyone else to see her first."

Productions of course, pro- duces lots of attractive, well-married ladies in slim Chanel suits and smiles of businesslike sociability. Some of them work for the South through their husbands' careers, and a few, lately, do both. But Lucky Roosevelt, who at 59 is paid \$77,500 a year to be the best-mannered person in the United States, has the accommodations down so completely that she could give lessons in the type, is yet too extravagant a personality to belong to it.

Like many others, she salutes both her lord and her master at every turn, as in: "You know how

darling Ronald Reagan is. I mean he's the most adorable man, he's so sweet and nice. And Archie's just like that." But she is not like others. She has, first, the distinctive, dark good looks of her parents' native Lebanon. And with Middle Eastern parents, a Southern upbringing and a patina of Roosevelt reserve, at 59 she has the air of struggling to fit too many parts into too small a container; of Betty Davis auditioning to be Joan Fontaine.

Her parents, both of the Druze sect, raised their two daughters in conservative Kingsport, Tennessee. Her father, who immigrated at 16 and started as a peddler, built up a dry goods business only to lose it in the Depression and begin over.

Although Selwa is a common name in Lebanon ("it's like Ann, or Jane or something"), people in the South through their husbands' careers, and a few, lately, do both. But Lucky Roosevelt, who at 59 is paid \$77,500 a year to be the best-mannered person in the United States, has the accommodations down so completely that she could give lessons in the type, is yet too extravagant a personality to belong to it.

After decades of fudging what he did for a living — pretending to work for the State Department, answering questions about his career with vague generalities — Archie Roosevelt seems to enjoy the mild exhibitionism of authorship.

But in this interview, he doesn't get to enjoy much of it. He is asked about the great discretion he used in writing the book — whether it was his choice, the CIA's, or both.

"Well, the thing is," he says, "I can say that I served overseas for the agency, always as chief of station. But I couldn't say what stations I was chief of. But if you read the book —"

"Now, Archie," Lucky interjects. "You have to be very careful." Minutes later, Archie is warming to a description of his old craft. "Now, intelligence — its function is to find out what's going on in all the countries of the world and of course the number one intelligence target is the Soviet Union."

"Now, Aar-chie," says Lucky. "That is perfectly all right to say," he asserts with some asperity.

"No, but you're — I'm the chief of protocol." Given her position, she cannot countenance any slurs on other countries or their leaders. "Archie," she says, "is an innocent where the press is concerned."

The next morning she will call and say, "I didn't ever want to stop him from saying what was on his mind, but there were times when I thought he was on thin ice. I can't be associated with someone



Author Roosevelt and his wife, Selwa, U.S. chief of protocol.

thing about foreign leaders or countries that might be pejorative. I just never would in this job. I just might as well quit as do that."

"It didn't bother me," Archie says of the anonymity that inevitably accompanies intelligence work. "because I had self-confidence. But we'd have friends from the foreign community who'd say, 'Why doesn't Archie ever make ambassador? At his age, shouldn't he be an ambassador?' He seems to know quite a lot about the countries, and to be doing a good job, and why does he never get promoted?"

In the end, of course, it was his wife who made ambassador. While the Roosevelts were moving around the world, returning to Washington for occasional stretches, Lucky worked as a writer.

In November 1981, when Nancy Reagan was being widely criticized as extravagant, Lucky wrote a rousing defense in The Washington Post asking, "When is the press going to give the first lady a break?" She made this diagnosis of Nancy Reagan's difficulties: "Mrs. Reagan is shy, sensitive and vulnerable. She cannot dissemble. She is so honest she cannot 'stage' events to make her look good."

Two months later, President Reagan's first chief of protocol, Leonore Annenberg, resigned. Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, suggested that Lucky Roosevelt replace her — an idea prompted in large part, according to several former White House staffers, by her article. "The name Roosevelt didn't hurt any, either," added one.

In 1974, when he retired from the CIA, Archie took a job with the Chase Manhattan Bank as director of international relations. If he is mentioned these days chiefly as Mr. Lucky Roosevelt, he takes this in stride. "He has been so supportive of me in this job," she says.

"Well, I have no insecurities about myself," Archie says. "So I don't mind playing second fiddle and being a prince consort, and picking up her train. I mean, after all, she spent her life following me around. I think she's got this coming to her."

PEOPLE

Ex-Mistress of Heifer Opens Third Round

The legal battle between Heifer and his former mistress Carrie Leigh intensified when Leigh and her attorney sued Playboy magazine publisher Lester K. Born, who has also filed a \$35-million "palimony" suit against Heifer, and her attorney Marvin Mitchellson, allege Heifer slandered them by falsely claiming that he committed acts at a March news conference when he sued a counterclaim. Heifer's counterclaim said they were guilty of "gross misuse of the judicial process" in the palimony action was "a legal attempt at extortion and bribery." Leigh, a 24-year-old former Canadian model who had a four-year relationship with Heifer and Mitchellson, are each claiming \$1.5 million in damages in the slander suit. In a statement, Heifer responded: "I think Mitchellson needs to go back to law school. What he is calling slander are charges in our legal response; counterclaim — and we fully intend to prove them in court." Leigh charged that he broke promises to support her.

Leslie Anne Monk of Englewood, the less-than-covered "Lantern" award, finishing last in the 1988 Trail Sted Dog Race, Alaska, eight days after the wing Susan Batcher. The rookie runner crossed the finish line in the 1.13 mile (1,840-kilometer) Anchorage-to-Nome race Thursday, in 4th place at 19 days, 13 hours, 22 minutes and 55 seconds. Fifty-two teams started the 16th annual Iditarod race on March 5.

In Houston Rosalynn Carter presented the \$10,000 Oscar Rotund award from the Rothko Club Foundation to Cardinal Paul C. Joseph Cury for his work in the civil rights movement. He is called "a truly great man" by the "a truly great man" who was a "brilliant shining ray of light" during a Brazilian military regime.

When the "Rat Pack" reunion concert tour comes to Capital City outside Washington March 27, Dean Martin will be with a singing partner Frank Sinatra and Sammy Davis Jr. Kidney problems, and doctor's orders are going to keep the 70-year-old Martin off the tour for three to four weeks.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

C.I.E.L. IN FRANCE. Chateau de la Vallée offers 50% discount for 7 days intensive residential French courses.

INTENSIVE PASTRY CLASS. 5-day evening sessions from 11 to 12:30 pm. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

JUNIOR ANALYSIS IN PARIS. Graduate C.G. Jung Institute Zurich. Institute Analytical Psychology. Rue Vaucluse, Paris 14th.

TELEVISION NEWS REPORTING. 4-day intensive residential French courses. 4 days, 11 to 12:30 pm. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

NON-PROFIT Cultural Organization seeks persons for Press Project. Free of charge. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

ABOUT YOUR LONDON TRIP. Best seats available for Phoenix, Las Vegas, etc. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

ALL SELL OUT SHOWS. Phoenix of the Opera. Las Vegas, Las Vegas, Las Vegas. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

ANNUAL EVENTS. English speaking. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

MOVING VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

PARIS DESBORDES. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

AMERICANS. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

VERDE TRANSPORT. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

GENOVA. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

GENOVA GRAUER S.A. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

SMALL VAN LINES. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

DAKS CORNER. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENOVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

DAKS CORNER. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENOVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

ITALY. When in Rome PALAZZO AL VILABRO. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Includes 14 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes, 200 photos, 100 recipes.

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EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

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